

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
FOR

Improving the Condition of the Poor,

FOR THE YEAR 1854;

WITH THE BY-LAWS AND A LIST OF MEMBERS.

ORGANIZED, 1842—INCORPORATED, 1848.

“The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.”

NEW YORK:
JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 49 ANN STREET.
1854.

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PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,

Held in the Chapel of the New York University, Washington Square, Nov. 18, 1854.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hutton.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and on motion, approved.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, which was accepted, and ordered to be published with the Annual Proceedings of the Association.

An Abstract of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read by the Corresponding Secretary, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report now read be accepted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows now addressed the meeting. He expressed his satisfaction as a citizen of New York, in the existence of an Association, so admirable in design, and efficient in action. It was not, as the Report to which they had just listened sufficiently showed, a superficial, immethodical, hap-hazard society, originating in zeal without knowledge, and feeling without principle. It was a profoundly planned, carefully adjusted, skilfully managed institution, aiming at the de-
tect-

tion and extinction of vicious pauperism, and the relief of providential and honest poverty. Its purpose was to enable our citizens, through experienced almoners, to meet the claims of humanity towards the poor, without creating and encouraging a dependent class. None but those earnestly studious of the great science of charity, correctly appreciate the difficulties of the subject. Probably, nine tenths of all the well intended private charity of the city, disbursed to beggars of all descriptions (including agents for alleged benevolent societies), was worse than wasted. It afforded a premium on idleness and vice. One half the sum bestowed on charity in this city would, if dispensed through this society, go far to meet every proper claim of want, and tend annually to diminish the aggregate of crime, sickness and poverty.

What our city needs, is an association so comprehensive and ubiquitous, governed by such well-considered and universal principles, that all the poverty here shall be systematically and simultaneously understood and provided for. The plan of this Association is perfect in these respects ; all that it wants is the general co-operation of our citizens, to make it all we could desire. Its organization and arrangements, at present, cover the whole city ; but it is manifest that its three hundred and sixty-one visitors, and its \$36,000 of resources, are totally inadequate to the filling out, and to the minute and careful application of its own principles and methods. It is probably well that its step has been cautious and deliberate up to this time, making full proof of its system ; but eleven years have verified its principles and fully settled the wisdom of its policy ; and the time has now come when its operations should be extended, and its action have the more public and universal sympathy of our citizens.

There is no public charity in New York which is so really important to the personal comfort of our citizens, and to the relief of the conscience of every family subject to the claims of the poor, as this Association ; and yet, perhaps, there is no one which makes less display of its claims, or is really less known. This is owing, in part, to the dignified Christian modesty which originated and conducts it. Unlike our other charities, there is no chance for display among its benefactors. The generous donor of \$500 per annum to its funds, has no higher place on the list of its members, than the donor of \$5, or even of five shillings ; and the smallest contributor is entitled to just as large a use of its privileges, as the most munificent. He can send from his door to the charge of this Association just as many as the largest contributor.

Little parade of the operations of the Society has ever been made ; and had not its substantial excellence won for it the support of thoughtful citizens, we should hardly know how to account for the regular

increase of its annual receipts, and the gradual enlargement of its operations.

We should be the last to wish any change in the unostentatious spirit which has thus far governed it. But it does seem to us on every account, high time that our citizens for their own sake, knew more about, and more actively and liberally participated in, the operations of this Society. Its support should be general; its claims more cordially and universally recognized than any other; its operations, for their instructiveness alone, watched and pondered. To this end, its reports ought to be brought home to our citizens, through the agency of the pulpit. Every congregation should have the carefully collected and skilfully arranged statistics, annually presented by the Secretary of this Society, laid before it, that the great science of improving the condition of the poor may gradually be taught to the people; and then every congregation ought to furnish a few visitors to swell the list, until it reach a thousand at least. Nothing but the pulpit of New York can bring the claims of this Association home to the conscience and understanding of our citizens; and the pulpit could, if it would, in a single year increase the funds of this Society to \$100,000, and its visitors to a thousand.

It is not to be supposed that the amount given in gratuities to the poor is annually to be increased. We hope to see it diminished. The aim of this Association is to explore the causes of poverty. It needs a far larger number of skilled visitors and observers to supply its Board and the Secretary with those facts on which all sound principles and exact science in the management of pauperism must finally rest. First, we want this Association to have the means of investigating the subject it deals with profoundly, and in the spirit and manner of the Report of this evening; and then we want to have the whole public acquainted with, and interested in, the results of its inquiries,—and neither of these things can be brought about until the class of donors to its funds, and employers of its methods, are vastly increased.

Such an Association, thus popular and scientific, universally known and confided in, would soon collect and disseminate such correct and valuable information in regard to the sources of the poverty, sickness and crime of New York, as would furnish our citizens with issues in the municipal affairs of this city infinitely above the miserable party questions that now disgrace our elections. Such an Association, through the votes of the people, would force upon our authorities measures for securing the public health and public morals, which would speedily dry up the sources of all poverty, except that which is providential, and to relieve which is not less a privilege than a duty.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler discussed the Report in an address of nearly an hour in length. He advanced the following propositions:—

1. The sanitary statements of the Report show that where cleanliness and ventilation are neglected, disease and mortality are proportionately increased. And where the body is unclean, and the dwelling wretched, there is commonly a corresponding moral degradation.

2. The chief cause of pauperism is vice; but the heaviest sufferers are the innocent—the wives and children of the drunken and debauched. These irresponsible sufferers have an especial claim on this Association.

3. In order to eradicate pauperism, a most necessary step is the legal suppression of the drinking-houses and tippling-shops. In many New England towns a prohibitory law has almost emptied the jails and almshouses. Such legislation is all-important to the reform of our own city.

4. Employment is the most desirable method of support for the poor; it insures self-respect and comfort. But where employment cannot be got, or where sickness unfits for labor, the clear duty of this Association is to sustain such unfortunates through the severity of the coming winter.

5. The rich and the poor have a common interest. "Fifth Avenue" and "Five Points" are as one,—we are a *commonwealth*, with the same interests. Every man of wealth is under obligations to give for the elevation of the poor, and every good man to labor for their spiritual warfare. The degradation of *one part* of the community weakens, corrupts, and impoverishes all. Mr. Cuyler dwelt much on the necessity of the wealthy donors to this Association becoming *visitors* to the poor and personal laborers for their amelioration.

6. Sanitary reform is intimately connected with the spread of true religion. The dwellings of the poor are to be looked after as well as their souls. Legislation is demanded in reference to the abuses of the "tenant-house" system.

The example of Christ is to be imitated by all his true followers. He stooped from Heaven to earth to save the guilty and the wretched. We are in like manner to go down into the depths of human suffering and depravity to seek out and save the lost.

All these positions Mr. Cuyler enforced most earnestly and eloquently by a series of facts and lively illustrations drawn from the actual condition of the city. It is much to be desired that all the clergy of New York would make themselves equally familiar with city pauperism and the condition of the suffering classes.

The Association now proceeded to the election of the following Officers, Managers and Supervisory Council for the ensuing year; after which the meeting was dismissed, with the benediction, by Dr. Bellows.

OFFICERS, MANAGERS
AND
SUPERVISORY COUNCIL.

President,

JAMES BROWN.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, JAMES LENOX,
JAMES BOORMAN, HORATIO ALLEN,
A. R. WETMORE.

Treasurer.

ROBERT B. MINTURN.

Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

Supervisory Council.

The first in order is the Chairman of each District Committee.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James C. Ramsey,
James Cruikshank,
John Harris,
John Davidson,
John M'Intyre.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

A. R. Wetmore,
J. H. Redfield,
N. P. Hosack,
L. G. Evans,
Nathan Brown.

NINTH DISTRICT.

James O. Pond, M. D.
Jacob S. Miller, M. D.
Thomas B. Richards,
Jeremiah Terbell,
Daniel French.

SECOND DISTRICT.

George W. Abbe,
Joseph F. Sanxay,
William Sharp,
Charles Wilbur,
Dan. N. Tucker.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

N. C. Everett,
Stephen Conover,
Daniel Fisher,
Frederick Lockwood,
Peter Burnett, M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

James Horn,
Joseph M. Bell,
H. Van Arsdale, M. D.
E. A. Fraser,
Thomas Jackson.

THIRD DISTRICT.

W. R. Jones,
J. L. Baldwin,
W. D. Harris,
Ervine H. Tripp,
Charles Van Wyck.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

John H. Griscom, M. D.
Stephen Cutler,
B. G. Bruce,
Thomas Warren,
R. S. Place.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Abner Mills,
Joel Kelly,
Michael Devoy,
David L. Young,
Andrew Storms.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Abraham Fardon, Jr.
Archibald Hall,
Hugh Aikman,
Charles Chamberlain,
John Gates.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joseph B. Collins,
John Endicott,
Charles C. Dyer,
O. D. McClain,
J. S. Holt.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

R. C. Andrus,
W. H. Colwell,
J. O. Higgins,
J. T. Rollins,
James Davis.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Lewis Chichester,
Thomas Kennedy,
John Pearsall,
Charles Merrill,
William A. Walker.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Luther Jackson,
H. K. Bull,
J. P. Cumming,
Mark Cornell,
James Cowl.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

O. W. Morris,
J. C. Miller,
Robert Pettigrew,
John Osborn,
Benjamin Place.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Alexander W. Murray,
William Post,
J. J. Jenkins,
H. Miller,
Richard Brown.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

S. C. Lynes,
James R. Gibson,
Thomas Jeremiah,
James W. Metcalf, M. D.
Jonathan K. Johnson.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

C. H. Rusher,
James Reeve,
J. W. Miller,
H. McLean,
J. F. Chamberlain.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas Denny,
William G. Bull,
Joseph Lawrence,
James Marsh,
Adon Smith.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

F. E. Mather,
William Walker,
Adam W. Spies,
J. H. Earle,
Nathaniel Hayden.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

J. W. Benedict,
J. Stevenson,
Edward Roberts,
Henry E. Quinan,
J. B. Brewster.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

A. M. Lyon,
J. C. Hepburn, M. D.
J. A. Van Riper.

J. Ives, M. D.
A. T. Serrell,

Elected Members of the Supervisory Council.

J. C. Greene,
Jonathan Sturges,
William A. Macy,
George T. Trimble,
E. J. Woolsey,

Cyrus Curtis,
John C. Baldwin,
William B. Crosby,
Thomas Cock, M. D.
William G. Bull,

Lora Nash,
Lorillard Spencer,
F. S. Winston,
Peter Cooper,
Robert Ray.

Elected Members of the Board of Managers.

Stewart Brown,
John T. Adams,

Jasper Corning,
Erastus C. Benedict.

VISITORS

Appointed by the Advisory Committees for the ensuing year.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Love,
George F. Randolph,
John McIntyre,
John Harris,
J. C. Rainsey,
George Hatt,
Alexander Ferguson,
Thomas Andrews,
A. L. Stinson,
Peter Allyn,
John Davidson,
John Brown,
Calvin Wheelock, Jr.
H. M. Baldwin.
Geo. Hatt, Secretary.

Wm. Sharp
John L. Watkins,
Geo. Hatt, Secretary.

G. H. Traphagen, M. D.
Charles N. Decker,
Ellis W. Dudley,
Thomas Bristol,
T. R. Ryers,
M. E. Kingman,
George H. Hansell,
W. A. Brusie,
S. Fanning,
H. Whittelsey, Secretary.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles Wilbur,
J. F. Sanxay,
George W. Abbe,
D. N. Tucker,

THIRD DISTRICT.
H. S. Terbell,
Volney Elliot,
James W. Dunning,
Richard B. Lewis,
Thomas McLaughlin,
Vincent Le Comte,
Ervine H. Tripp,
Robert Lewis,
Wright Gillies,
Edward Pratt, Secretary.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

A. R. Wetmore,
T. V. Forster,
Peter Mood,
Wright Gillies,
Moses Cristy,
Wm. Van Allen,
W. B. Eager, M. D.
N. P. Hosack,
John Cook,
James H. Matthews,
Wm. Henwood,

FOURTH DISTRICT.

David Moffat,
Charles Aikman,
A. J. Henderson,
H. Whittelsey,

L. G. Evans,
 J. H. Redfield,
 Nathan Brown,
 William Jennings,
 Samuel Burrell,
 Jacob Le Wall,
 John A. Kennedy,
 Thos. E. Smith,
 Benjamin F. Clark,
 Isaac E. Smith,
 H. A. Halsey,
 W. G. West,
 Richard Ritter.
Edward Pratt, Secretary.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Noah Worrell,
 Daniel Fisher,
 John M. Clawson,
 Wm. Buttrey,
 Frederick Lockwood,
 Lorenzo Carey,
 Moses B. Taylor,
 Peter Burnett, M. D.
 Abraham Florentine,
 Geo. W. Lowerre,
 James B. Wyckoff, M. D.
 Edward Gallagher,
 Samuel N. Burrell,
 Samuel Baxter,
 Samuel Waddell,
 Alexander Brandon,
 Richard Tritton.
Amzi Camp, Secretary.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Warren Rowell,
 N. P. Beers,
 T. Warren,
 J. B. Horton,
 R. S. Place,
 Joseph Carson,
 Joseph Hoxie,
 Harmer Tremper,
 E. Falconer,
 Wm. Lane,
 T. L. Cuyler,
 Henry W. Quin,
 B. G. Bruce,
 John C. Graham,
 Lewis Watkiss,
 Roosevelt G. Secor.
J. B. Horton, Secretary.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joseph S. Holt,
 O. D. McClain,
 Wm. Alexander,
 Daniel Conover,
 Wm. Westerfield,
 James Clark,
 James Winterbottom,
 Daniel Howell, Jr.,
 James Fowler,
 Charles C. Dyer,
 Louis J. Beloni,
 Henry W. Ryerson,
 C. P. Dakin,
 Thomas Housworth,
 John Endicott,
 Edward Fields, M. D.
 John Gillelan,
 James W. Monroe,
 Darius Geer,
 James Freeman.
William Kirby, Secretary.

NINTH DISTRICT.

J. B. Ferguson,
 H. S. Van Beuren,
 O. T. Wardell,
 Abraham Maze,
 Ira C. Pierson,
 Henry P. See,
 Henry W. Deems,
 Richard A. Thorp,
 Wm. Bogert,
 Thos. Ackenback,
 Wm. Marten,
 Wm. A. Foster,
 J. Ruston,
 J. B. Huse,
 M. Allison, Jr.
 C. J. Jones,
 John Murray,
 F. M. Lane,
 John C. Carson,
 Edwin T. Cragin,
 M. H. Howell,
Lewis E. Jackson, Secretary.

TENTH DISTRICT.

J. W. Lester,
 Wm. Jones,
 Joseph M. Bell,
 C. Mott,
 James Wier,
 Wm. Wheaton,
 E. A. Fraser,
 Henry Wicker,
 W. T. Peterson,
 Henry Van Arsdale, M. D.
 Samuel Smith,
 James K. Place,
 J. G. Barrett,
 Charles Place,
 J. P. Prall,
 Wm. C. Bradley,
 D. W. Britton.
Robert H. Gray, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Godfrey Schutt,
 Joel Kelly,
 Thomas Hogan,
 James Turner,
 John Cameron,
 R. A. Barry, M. D.,
 Stephen E. Hartfield,
 James Wissing,
 J. H. Sarles,
 John N. Cornell,
 Wm. Barker,
 Gilbert Leggett,
 Peter Squire,
 Cornelius Waldron,
 James Whaley,
 John Meyers,
 Nathan Sanford,
 Moses Gardner,
 Jude Field,
 Alexander McVey,
 George Winslow,
 Wesley Lyon,
 J. W. Schuler,
 Wm. Brown,
 George H. Dawson.
John H. Bulen, Secretary.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

George W. Treadwell,
 John T. Rollins,

J. L. Ambler,
 W. H. Colwell,
 John H. Payne,
 Hiram Gray,
 R. C. Andrus,
 W. S. Carman,
 Wm. Porter,
 J. S. Hickson,
 Captain Dean,
 John C. Graff,
 John H. Howland.
J. L. Ambler, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Wm. F. Nash,
 John Hutchings,
 James Kellogg,
 Simeon Sage,
 John R. Marsh,
 Lewis R. Case,
 J. A. Clark,
 John Burr,
 Henry Wood,
 Charles Merrill,
 E. Falconer,
 P. C. Shaver,
 Abraham Trafford,
 Alpheus Carpenter,
 Ezra H. Ferry,
 Benjamin Hutchinson,
 Samuel Trenchard,
 Willet S. Robins,
 E. Beach,
 Wm. Anderson,
James W. Bishop, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Nehemiah Lounsberry,
 Henry P. West,
 Wm. Post,
 Richard Brown,
 Bezaleel Howe,
 Wm. Johnston,
 Humphry Miller,
 C. B. Pearson,
 Alfred Goodell,
 Union Adams,
 George Brandon,
 J. J. Jenkins,
 James Montgomery,
 Nelson Sunnis,
 Peter Carter,
 Gideon Peck,
 A. W. Murray,
 James Knox.
Wm. Gray, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Isaac Orchard,
 Charles Sullivan,
 Henry Holman,
 David Stevens,
 Andrew Reid,
 Benjamin Lord,
 John Mollard.
Isaac Orchard, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. Cole,
 J. D. Adams,
 S. Merritt, Jr.,
 J. M. Hubbard,
 S. Merritt,
 S. Bridger,
 G. Whitley,

R. F. Halsted, M. D.

J. Cowl,
James Hart,
A. Smith,
Nathan Camp,
John Taylor,
J. McIntyre,
D. Irwin,
D. L. Beatty,
E. & D. Crane.
C. C. Darling, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

James Duff,
John Wilkin,
C. H. Redman,
H. Griffin,
W. B. Humbert,
W. D. Berrian,
F. S. Gwyer,
N. T. Hicks,
James Wood,
D. T. Staniford,
J. R. Bigelow, M. D.
R. W. Moore,
George Shopp,
S. D. Washburn, M. D.
James R. Gibson,
George Hannah,
Francis Duncan,
A. L. Halsted,
James Vickers,
E. West, M. D.
M. Young,
E. Harris, M. D.
R. Horton,
D. Howe,
D. T. Macfarlan.
Richard Horton, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

L. Hazeltine,
James Houston,
J. C. Weeks,
N. R. Long,
H. S. Blackett,
J. T. Alley, M. D.
Robert Welch,
Peter Brewer,
Henry Day,
Wm. A. Butler,
A. A. Breunner,
R. H. Livesley.
J. B. Ballard, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles Smithson,
J. C. Miller,
Benjamin Place,
J. C. Parker,
John Osborn,
Robert Pettigrew,
O. W. Morris,
John Turner.
Enoch Mack, Secretary.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

P. Brinly, M. D.
Thomas Haight,
H. McLean,
James F. Duff,
F. Gregg,
Thos. Manson,
Z. S. Ely,

P. Gordon,
E. T. Winter, M. D.
J. Brack,
A. B. Chadwick, M. D.
J. H. Watts, M. D.
James McCrea,
Richard Hayter,
Harvey W. Smith,
Martin Prentis.
Richard Hayter, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Edward Roberts,
Charles Irving,
Daniel A. Webster,
E. T. Winter, M. D.
S. S. Childs, M. D.
W. B. Bibbins, M. D.
J. C. Hines,
J. W. Benedict,
L. Ranney, M. D.
Robert B. Lloyd.
J. B. Ballard, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

A. T. Serrell,
E. H. Munson,
S. Fleet,
Philip Dunn,
Brainard Kent,
John A. Cormack,
Peter Valentine,
Jotham Wilson.
Enoch Mack, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION, Bible House, No. 39 Third floor, entrance on Eighth-street.

B Y - L A W S .

ARTICLE I.

EVERY person who becomes an annual Subscriber, a member of an Advisory Committee, or a Visitor, shall be a member of the Association.

ARTICLE II.

The President and Secretaries shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their office.

ARTICLE III.

The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him, as the Association may demand and approve. He shall take in charge all funds; keep an account of all receipts and disbursements; and pay all duly authorized demands. At the usual meeting he shall render a particular and correct statement of all his receipts and disbursements to the Association. He shall also exhibit a summary report to the Board of Managers, at their stated meetings, and whenever called upon by them for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

The Board of Managers shall have exclusive control of the funds of the Association, and authority to make By-Laws; to fill vacancies; appoint all committees; and generally to adopt such measures as the objects of the Institution may require. It shall meet for the transaction of business on the second Monday of every month; and the annual meeting of the Association shall be convened on the second Monday of November, when the Board shall submit a report of its proceedings, and the officers and managers be chosen. In case of a failure to hold the specified meeting in November, a special meeting for the same purpose shall be convened in the course of the ensuing month.

ARTICLE V.

Special meetings of the Board of Managers, and of the Supervisory Council, may be called by the Secretary, at the request of the President, or on receiving a requisition signed by five members. Two days' notice must be given of the time of meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

The Managers may at any time make such alterations in these By-Laws as may be deemed necessary; provided they be not contrary to the Act of Incorporation, and that such alterations shall be submitted to the Board of Managers at least one meeting before the same is acted upon; and that it shall not be passed upon unless specified in the call of the meeting, and when a majority of the whole number of the Board of Managers is present.

ARTICLE VII.

An office shall be opened in an eligible situation for the purpose of concentrating and diffusing all information pertaining to the Society's operations and objects, and for the transaction of its general business.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the General Agent to devote himself with diligence and fidelity to the affairs of the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

The city shall be divided into twenty-two Districts, each Ward forming a District; and the districts be subdivided into Sections. Each District shall have an Advisory Committee, to consist of five members; and each Section a Visitor.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be the duty of the Advisory Committee to divide their Districts into such Sections as to apportion to each about twenty-five families requiring attention; endeavor to obtain suitable Visitors for each Section; supply vacancies which may occur; make the necessary arrangements for placing at the disposal of the Visitors food, fuel, and clothing for distribution; and on some day in the first week of every month (excepting the meetings of July and August, which may be omitted in the discretion of the Committees), to convene all the Visitors of the Sections, for the purpose of receiving their returns, and conferring with them on the objects of their mutual labors. The Committees, moreover, shall duly draw upon the Treasurer for such proportion of the funds as may be appropriated to their Districts; they shall

keep a strict account of all their disbursements, and only in extreme cases make donations of money; they shall monthly render an account of their expenditures to the Board of Managers; and in default of this duty, shall not be entitled to draw upon the funds of the Association. Each Committee shall appoint its own Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, and shall transmit the Reports of the Visitors immediately after each monthly meeting, with any other information they may think desirable, to the General Secretary.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be the duty of each Visitor to confine his labors exclusively to the particular Section assigned him, so that no individual shall receive relief, excepting in the Section where he is known, and to which he belongs. The Visitors shall carefully investigate all cases referred to them before granting relief; ascertain the condition, habits of life, and means of subsistence of the applicants; and extend to all such kind services, counsel and assistance, as a discriminating and judicious regard for their present and permanent welfare requires. And in case of sickness, it will be their duty to inquire whether there is any medical or other attendance needed; whether relief is afforded by any religious or charitable society; to provide themselves with information respecting the nearest Dispensary, and in all cases, when practicable, to refer applicants for aid to appropriate existing societies. When no other assistance is provided or available, they shall draw from the resources of this Association—not money, which is never allowed to be given, except with the consent of the Advisory Committee or a member thereof—but such articles of food, fuel, clothing, and similar supplies, as the necessities of the case require. In all cases of want coming to the knowledge of the Visitors, they will be expected to perform the same duties, although no application has been made. It shall be their duty, moreover, to render a report of their labors, and also an account of all their disbursements, to their respective Committees, at the stated monthly meeting. No Visitor neglecting these duties will be entitled to draw on the funds of the Association.

ARTICLE XII.

The Board of Managers, the members of the Advisory Committees, and certain elected members, shall together constitute a Supervisory Council, whose duties shall be deliberative and advisory; and its annual meetings be held on the second Monday of November, in each year. Special meetings of this body shall be held, when called by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE XIII.

It shall be the duty of the Members of the Association to endeavor, in all suitable ways, to give practical effect to its principles; especially to disownenance indiscriminate alms-giving and street-begging; to provide themselves

with tickets of reference; and instead of giving aid to unknown applicants, whose case they cannot themselves investigate, to refer such applications to the Visitor of the Section in which the applicants reside, in order that such cases may properly be inquired into, and, if deserving, relieved.

ARTICLE XIV.

The printed forms of tickets and orders for relief, shall be designated by the Board of Managers, and no other shall be used.

Incorporation.

CERTIFICATE OF INTENTION

TO INCORPORATE THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

THE undersigned being each and every of them of full age, and citizens of the State of New York, desiring to associate themselves for the benevolent and charitable objects hereinafter expressed, that they may become a body politic and corporate, and be enabled to conduct the business of the Association in the City and County of New York, according to the provisions of an "Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary purposes," passed April 12th, 1848, do for these purposes hereby certify,

I. That the name and title by which such Institution shall be known in law is the "New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor."

II. That the particular business and objects of such Association shall be the elevation of the physical and moral condition of the indigent; and so far as is compatible with these objects, the relief of their necessities.

III. That the Board of Managers to manage the same shall consist of one President, five Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, one Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, one Recording Secretary, the Chairman of each Advisory Committee, or, as his proxy, some other member of said Committee, and four members, to be chosen by said Board of Managers.

IV. That the following named persons shall constitute the Board of Managers for the first year, to wit: James Brown, *President*; George Griswold, J. Smyth Rogers, James Boorman, James Lenox, and Horatio Allen, *Vice-Presidents*; Robert B. Minturn, *Treasurer*; Robert M. Hartley, *Corresponding Secretary and General Agent*; Joseph B. Collins, *Recording Secretary*; together with the following elected Members and Chairmen of the Advisory Committee, namely: Stewart Brown, Frederick S. Winston, Erastus C. Benedict, John R. Ludlow, Daniel S. Briant, William Gale, Peter G. Arcularius, Abraham Fardon, Jr., Apollos R. Wetmore, Nicholas C. Everett, Calvin Tra-

cy, James O. Pond, James Horn, Samuel P. Patterson, Lewis Chichester, Adam W. Spies, Thomas Denny, Luther Jackson, Stephen C. Lynes, and F. Ellsworth Mather.

In witness whereof we hereunto have subscribed our names, in the city of New York, this the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

JAMES BROWN,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
J. SMYTH ROGERS,
JAMES BOORMAN,
HORATIO ALLEN,
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
STEWART BROWN,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
DANIEL S. BRIANT,
PETER G. ARCOLARIUS,
ABRAHAM FARDON, JR.

APOLLOS R. WETMORE,
NICHOLAS C. EVERETT,
CALVIN TRACY,
JAMES O. POND,
JAMES HORN,
LEWIS CHICHESTER,
ADAM W. SPIES,
THOMAS DENNY,
LUTHER JACKSON,
STEPHEN C. LYNES,
F. ELLSWORTH MATHER.

Witness as to all the signatures.

D. F. CURRY.

City and County of New-York, [ss]: On the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1848, before me came George Griswold, J. Smyth Rogers, Horatio Allen, Joseph B. Collins, Luther Jackson, Abraham Fardon, Jr., Lewis Chichester, Daniel S. Briant, Nicholas C. Everett, James O. Pond, Adam W. Spies, F. Ellsworth Mather, James Horn, Frederick S. Winston, Peter G. Argularius, Stephen C. Lynes, Calvin Tracy and Robert M. Hartley; and on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1848, before me came James Brown, Stewart Brown, and James Boorman; and on the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1848, before me came Apollos R. Wetmore and Thomas Denny, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, who severally acknowledged that they executed the foregoing instrument, for the purpose therein mentioned.

D. F. CURRY, *Commissioner.*

I approve of the within Certificate, and allow the same to be filed.

H. P. EDWARDS, *Justice Supreme Court.*

New York, Dec. 14, 1848.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } Albany, Dec. 16, 1848.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }

I certify that the Certificate of Incorporation of the "New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," was received and filed this day in this office.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Dept. Sec. of State.*

Eleventh Annual Report

OF THE

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION
OF THE POOR.

The Board of Managers herewith respectfully submit their Eleventh Annual Report.

INTRINSICALLY arduous as is the work intrusted to their charge, it has been one of increasing magnitude and importance. As the population of this great Commercial Emporium is constantly and rapidly augmenting, a corresponding expansion of the area of the organization has been required. The earliest limit of the Association on the North was Fortieth Street, and the number of Visitors 278. In the prosecution of its objects, it soon reached Eighty-sixth Street; and, as the causes demanding its farther extension continued to multiply, the Visitors have increased to 361, while the organization has spread over the entire Island from river to river, and from the Battery to Kingsbridge, a length of about fifteen miles, including a population of probably not less than 650,000 souls.

The design involved in the original idea of this Association, has not only been gradually developing by its own direct action, but also indirectly by the numerous benevolent institutions to which it has given rise, whose specific objects are manifested in the various recent efforts to meet the wants of degraded and suffering humanity. There is diversity of operations but the same spirit, actuated by unity of principle for the same results—the

rescue of the wandering and the elevation of the depressed. Its first labor was to devise a system of action which would enable it to discriminate between the seeming and the real wants of the poor; next, to diffuse broadcast over the community, information concerning its modes of operation, with the hope that these principles would not only regulate private charity, but be generally approved and adopted by all kindred organizations for eleemosynary relief. And now the Board has the satisfaction to observe the fulfilling of its expectations in many of the various forms of benevolent action for which the present period is remarkable.

As this Association was designed to meet the distinctive wants of our own City, it has, while endeavoring to profit by the experience of others, carefully rejected all foreign schemes of relief, which, however well adapted to the social arrangements of other communities, under other forms of government, were unsuited to our own. Pauperism is an anomaly in our country, an exotic to our soil. Here, it can find no root except it be nurtured into baneful luxuriance by injudicious management; nor should it receive sympathy or toleration where every man's efforts, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, will secure him a support. Poverty, on the other hand, occasioned by sudden reverses or unavoidable calamities, may overtake the most prudent and prosperous, and is an evil to which many in large commercial communities like our own, are peculiarly exposed. The obligation to provide for such, this Association regards as obviously imperative as any other duty of divine appointment. To give practical effect to these views, it does not deal with men in masses, but as individuals; and endeavors to subserve the best interests of the whole by so adjusting its machinery as to work out these elevating results.

The present is denominated an age of progress. Its marked tendencies are to rapid, and too often to inconsiderate action. There is a proneness to accept traditional and popular views in regard to the causes of poverty and management of the poor, without sufficient investigation. It requires not, however, the teachings of experience to show that no efforts can succeed, unless they are based on sound principles, and are directed by systems adapted to their objects. If we would prevent pauperism, we must ascertain their causes and remove them; if we would

care judiciously for the indigent, it must be in the spirit of Christian philanthropy, for it is fitting that the charity which originates in the benevolence of the Gospel, should be governed by it. But simple as are these axioms, society has been slow to apprehend them in all their bearings. Some are understood and practised in certain directions; others, not less important, are unrecognized and neglected. The history of the past shows how little has been done in solving the great social problem of human indigence; and modern civilization, with its boasted advances, still denies to philanthropy what humanity demands.

There are "spots in our charity," which should be effaced, also some very prevalent causes of poverty and suffering removed, that have hitherto been too generally overlooked. It is proposed, therefore, in this Report, to refer with some particularity to this class of causes; for, in the default of their eradication, there is no hope that the social anomalies, which now darken the face of our otherwise prosperous city, will cease to exist. In attempting this, a compass of considerable dimensions may be required; but, as no progress is likely to be made in the right direction unsupported by a solid basis of facts, it is hoped that the vast importance of the object in view will justify their presentation.

It is evident that the health of the City is not what it should be, nor what it may become. Dr. Chalmers remarks, "That all our sufferings and evils (so far as they exceed those inseparable from a finite and imperfect nature) may be traced to ignorance or neglect of those laws of nature which God has established for our good, and displayed for our instruction." But this instruction has not been sufficiently heeded; and hence much of the wretchedness, sickness and premature death which afflict our population—sweeping off the one half in five years, and the residue in thirty years. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, therefore, is a matter which strongly commends itself to general regard, while it especially claims the attention of legislators, and of those philanthropic institutions, whose object is the social amelioration of the masses.

Let it not, however, be supposed that much in the way of reform is at once expected, or will be effected. The evils in question have become too deeply rooted to be speedily eradicated. Opposition, moreover, may be anticipated from pre-existing

modes of thought and action, and also from the pecuniary interests of some, and the prejudices of others favoring present depraved views and habits. And yet there is much in the popular impulse given to the subject, throughout the length and breadth of society, that encourages to immediate and persistent efforts. Such changes, it is believed, might be wrought in a few years by judicious sanitary improvements in this city, as would exert a marked influence in elevating the general standard of health and morals, especially among the mechanic and laboring population, diminish crime and taxation, and greatly promote public prosperity.

The natural advantages of this city for health are unsurpassed by any other. Its position and form are peculiar. It is an Island, not exceeding the average width of two miles, washed on either side by rapid tides, and constantly refreshed by ocean breezes. There are no insuperable natural causes unfriendly to life. On the contrary, it possesses the elements essential to a high state of health in a pre-eminent degree. It has good building soil, admirable facilities for cleanliness, grading and thorough sewerage, an abundant supply of pure air and water; and, with proper sanitary observances, it would become, as it should be, one of the healthiest cities in the world.

But to the reproach of our civilization and humanity, notwithstanding these superior advantages, it suffers in comparison with all our other large cities. We have no official statistics which indicate the ages at which different classes of the population die; but it is here found as in foreign cities where figures are available, that, in the best built and cleanly portions, the ratio of mortality is from 50 to 75 per cent. less than in the filthy neglected quarters, where the population is overcrowded in badly constructed houses, and the ventilation and sewerage are defective.

It would be impracticable here to repeat the result of the recent investigations by a Committee of this Association in regard to the sanitary condition of the laboring classes, nor is it necessary, as the published report can readily be referred to. It is sufficient to remark, that, while trade and commerce provide ample facilities for their own operations, and the luxurious accommodations of the opulent keep pace with the rapid growth and prosperity of the city, there is no adequate provision of healthy tenements for the poor who are unable to supply themselves; and an

enormous amount of sickness and death, of poverty and crime, are the unfailing consequences. It is found on investigation, that epidemic and contagious diseases and infirm health most extensively and fatally prevail in those districts where the inhabitants are most densely crowded in badly arranged and ill-ventilated tenements amidst accumulations of impurities, mainly consequent upon imperfect drainage and sewerage. The ravages of virulent disease follow the causes so directly that their track is identical. A striking difference of health and mortality might thus be mapped out of different neighborhoods in the same ward, and of different localities in the same street, showing that the evils deplored are local, and are entirely owing to preventable or removable causes.

The Ward Mortuary returns of our present energetic City Inspector embrace too short a period to afford more than an approximation to accuracy as the basis of an estimate; yet they are extremely valuable as indicating the influence of condition on health and life, where the natural sanitary advantages are equal. The following table shows the number of deaths in each ward for one year, ending July 1st, 1854, and the ratio of deaths to the population in each, according to the census of 1850. The Eighteenth Ward having been divided since the census was taken, and three new wards formed out of the Twelfth and Nineteenth, they are omitted in the table:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths.
1	836	19,754	1 in 23.6
2	129	6,655	51.5
3	244	10,355	42.4
4	1027	23,250	22.6
5	1188	22,668	19.0
6	1402	24,699	17.6
7	1105	32,690	29.5
8	1049	34,612	33.0
9	1022	40,657	39.7
10	733	23,816	32.4
11	1643	43,758	26.6
13	985	28,246	28.6
14	774	15,196	19.4
15	543	22,564	41.5
16 & 20	2296	52,882	16.0
17	2074	43,763	21.0

The facts disclosed by the above figures deserve serious attention. It is true that the present *actual* rate of mortality cannot be ascertained on the basis of the census of 1850; but the *comparative mortality in the different wards* is thus shown with satisfactory clearness. It will be seen that the number of deaths is not graduated by the wealth or poverty of the different wards, but by the regard or disregard of the sanitary condition of the habitations. A glance at the ward statistics settles this important fact beyond a doubt.

The First Ward in numerical order and first in wealth, the great centre of commercial activity, is most salubriously situated on the margin of our noble bay, and is not, except in spots, overstocked with population. It has, however, the unenviable distinction of ranking ninth in point of health. The large rate of mortality, one in 23·6 of the inhabitants, is owing to the crowding of comparatively a few thousand persons, chiefly recent emigrants, in filthy incommodious lodgings and dwellings, in the western part of the ward. One result of this is a great sacrifice of health and life; and another, a corresponding amount of indigence and gratuitous relief. During the past year, 374 different families belonging to this district were on the books of the Association, which number, in proportion to the population, is exceeded but by one other ward in the city.

The Second and Third Wards united have within about two thousand as large a population as the First, and, in respect to salubrity of site, no advantages over it. But the conditions essential to health being more carefully observed, the deaths in the two wards average but one in 46·95, being *less than half* the ratio of mortality in the First Ward; and the relief—118 families—is *less than one third*.

The Fourth Ward, which adjoins the Second, one of the most salubrious in the city, presents, in respect to the latter, a very striking contrast. The deaths are one in 22·6, being more than double those in the Second and Third Wards—a ratio of mortality which is exceeded but by three other wards. There is nothing in its location that should render it much less healthy than most other wards. It ranks twelfth in wealth, tenth in population, which contains a large admixture of foreigners. It has narrow filthy streets, many contracted overcrowded dwellings, numerous underground

tenements, which are little better than germinating beds of disease, where morals, health and life, are fearfully sacrificed. So degraded and reckless are many of its poor, that relief has been less freely dispensed than in some other wards. The number of families relieved therein during the year, was 177.

The Fifth Ward covers a gentle slope, stretching North from Reade Street to Canal Street, and from Broadway West to the Hudson River. It ranks ninth in respect to wealth, and eleventh in numbers, being densely populated. With proper improvement of so fine a site, it could scarcely fail to be healthy. A portion of the ward is cleanly and salubrious with fine residences. In other parts, many of the dwellings are defective and wretched in the extreme, with accumulations of putrid excrementitious matter and imperfect drainage which are constant sources of insalubrity. The large mortality, however, which the table shows —one in 19·0 of the population—is partly attributable to the City Hospital, which is in this ward, and to the Cholera Hospital that was opened in Franklin Street, during the prevalence of the epidemic, the past summer. But independent of these establishments, the loathsome condition of the numerous badly constructed tenements in the narrow streets, courts and alleys, cannot fail to generate sickness, multiply suffering, and swell the bills of mortality. In keeping with these facts, 268 families in this ward were the recipients of gratuitous relief from this charity during the past year.

The Sixth Ward rates twelfth in wealth, ninth in population, and, excepting two, highest as respects mortality, the deaths being one in 17·6. Being chiefly built on comparatively low ground, it is not surprising that this ward is less healthy than some other districts, or that it affords few desirable sites for residences. The “Five Points,” with its three tier of underground apartments, have been somewhat renovated, and the “Old Brewery” supplanted by an excellent charitable institution. But in this ward, the extremes of opulence and indigence still meet, and there is a wide margin for improvement. The staple of its crowded population are mainly Irish of the first or second generations, whose tenements are chiefly old worn out buildings disgustingly filthy, and unhealthy beyond description. Hence disease is here constantly present, and the relative mor-

tality greater than in any other ward, excepting the Sixteenth and Twentieth. The number of families relieved during the year was 316.

The Seventh Ward ranks eighth in wealth, sixth in population, and eighth in mortality, the deaths being in the ratio of one in 29.5. In healthiness of situation, it is probably unsurpassed by any other district. Portions of it are extremely well built, clean and healthy; but there are so many houses of an inferior class as greatly to lower its general sanitary character. The amount of relief coincides with this fact, 236 families having been assisted therein during the past year.

The Eighth Ward ranks sixth in wealth, fifth in population, and tenth in mortality, the deaths being one in 33.0. Its position is favorable to health; a large part of the inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances, and have a fair class of dwellings. There are, however, many unadapted to tenant occupation, that are overcrowded and unhealthy; also some neighborhoods, which, from the vile character of the houses, surrounding filth, narrow streets, and deficient sewerage, are prolific sources of disease and moral degradation. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, both the sanitary and economic condition of the ward has improved within a few years, and the relative amount of relief diminished, so that the number of families aided the past year was but 336.

The Ninth Ward possesses the general characteristics of the Eighth with some variations. Its area and numbers are larger; its wealth and ratio of mortality less, rating comparatively fourth in population, ninth in wealth, and eleventh in mortality, the deaths being one in 39.7. Its degree of salubrity is owing to its position rather than to any special regard to sanitary laws, or to the comfort of its laboring population. The few so called tenant houses that it contains are chiefly of an inferior kind, and most of the dwellings of the poor are deficient in the requisites for health, comfort and decency. It is inadequately supplied with sewerage, but this is gradually extending, and a spirit of improvement is awakening in the ward, both in respect to its sanitary condition and morals. For so large a population, the amount of relief is moderate, there having been but 318 families assisted during the year.

The Tenth Ward rates thirteenth in wealth, tenth in popula-

tion, and ninth in mortality, the deaths being one in 32.4. As in salubrity of location, it will favorably compare with any other ward, any difference to its disadvantage in this respect is fairly attributable to the neglect of sanitary precautions, and the reckless condition in which many of the population live. In point of health, however, it is above the general average; as it respects the ratio of relief to the inhabitants, ten other wards exceed it in amount, but 179 families having been aided therein during the year.

The Eleventh Ward ranks third in numbers, eleventh in wealth, and sixth in mortality, the deaths being 1 in 26.6. It is reputedly less healthy than most other wards; but it is unnecessary to ascribe this solely to position when it is readily explained by its extreme filthy condition, wretched tenements, and overcrowded population. The surprise is not that many sicken and die, but rather that the mortality is not greater where the laws of life and health are so flagrantly violated by large masses of the people. As a minute economical and statistical examination of this ward has been made with great labor at the expense of a member of this Board, which will subsequently be published, it is unnecessary here to be more explicit. In the scale of relief, this ward rates fifth, 468 families having been relieved.

The Thirteenth Ward is eighth in population, twenty-second in wealth, and seventh in mortality, the deaths rating one in 28.6. Though lowest in the scale of wealth, its mortality does not exceed the average, which is another proof among many the city presents, that the deplorable sanitary condition of great masses of the people is less owing to poverty than to the neglect of the public authorities, and of wealthy property holders to furnish the requisites for health and comfort, which owners can afford, and the poor are both able and willing to pay for. This ward is fourth in the rate of charitable aid, the number of families relieved being 360.

The Fourteenth Ward, in common with the Sixth, Tenth and Fifteenth, is central. It occupies a healthy site between the two great thoroughfares, Broadway and Bowery, in the heart of the compact part of the city. It rates eleventh in wealth, fifteenth in population, and highest excepting three in mortality, the ratio of deaths being one in 19.4. The worst portions closely partake

of the character of the Sixth Ward which it adjoins, if an exception should not be made of some streets near St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the North-Eastern part of the ward, where the tenements are extremely wretched and filthy, and the population mostly poor Irish. With all the superior advantages of its position, it has a vast amount of poverty, sickness, suffering and premature death, from which there is little hope of deliverance until its condition is improved by introducing a better class of buildings, and the much needed sanitary reforms. Except this is done, it is to be feared that it will continue, as it now does, to make larger drafts for gratuitous relief than any other ward. Out of its comparatively small population, 362 families were aided the past year.

The Fifteenth Ward strikingly contrasts in every essential point with the preceding, which it joins. It ranks third in wealth, twelfth in population, and about the lowest in mortality, the ratio of deaths being one in 41.5. Its superiority is not owing to the advantages of situation, but to improvement. Being mainly appropriated to residences for the wealthy, it is mostly built up with commodious and elegant houses, which are not overcrowded with inmates. Domiciliary cleanliness, of course, is observed, impurities are removed, and hence a higher standard of health and diminished mortality. Yet, even in this favored ward, there are sectional exceptions to its general salubrity where the inhabitants are too densely crowded in unsuitable tenements, and health is injured by confined air and atmospheric impurities. The charitable relief is comparatively small, the number of families aided having been but 152.

The Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, may be included in the same review, for they were united at the taking of the census, and do not essentially differ in character. Before dividing the Sixteenth Ward, by setting off the Twentieth on the North, its inhabitants numbering 52,000, exceeded those of any other in the city. Probably this advantage of numbers, has since been more than sustained in the same area, by the rapid rush of emigrants into that quarter. In some parts of the Sixteenth Ward, there are pleasant and healthy residences; in others, the dwellings are of a very inferior and unhealthy class. In the Twentieth Ward there are fewer inhabitants, but a larger portion of indigent foreigners;

and it suffers in a still greater degree from bad tenements, un-drained lots, butcheries, distilleries, offal dépôts, bone-boiling, and other deleterious establishments. According to the average mortuary returns for the two wards in the table, the deaths were one in 16·0, which, considering the great increase of population, is doubtless an overstatement, of a kind, however, that cannot be corrected without a new census. But if the present number of inhabitants in the two wards were known, favored as they are with a healthy position, it would probably appear that they have a greater amount of indigence, sickness and death, in the ratio of numbers, than any other wards in the city. And this view is sanctioned by the enormous amount of gratuitous relief—428 families having been aided in the Sixteenth Ward, and 510 in the Twentieth during the past year—in all 938 families.

The Seventeenth Ward has a larger population than any other. It is not from its position necessarily insalubrious. It ranks seventh in wealth, about the highest in mortality. Its numerous inhabitants are a conglomerate of natives, Irish and Germans; the former comprising many of our first class citizens, and the latter, (which greatly preponderate) it is not unfair to say, are mostly of the thriftless, less desirable class. The residences, of course, comport with these diversities of the population. There are many elegant dwellings, but a larger number of an inferior kind—wretched hovels, that are unfit for human habitations—and contracted ill-ventilated tenant houses, which are crowded to excess by the reckless and uncleanly. Add to these causes, the intemperance of many, the impure air generated in numerous places by animal and vegetable refuse,—and the vast amount of sickness, high rate of mortality, and urgent opportunities for gratuitous aid, so remarkable in this ward, require no farther explanation. During the year, 517 families were assisted.

There being no census of the Eighteenth Ward, nor of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, as now divided, they cannot be brought under the comparative review to which the lower wards have been briefly subjected. Nor is a wider survey very essential to the object in view; for with allowance for what is peculiar to suburban districts, like results from existing causes will there be found, which have been shown to prevail in other wards.

The caution may here be repeated, that the per cent. of deaths in the table, do not accurately present the ratio of mortality, but only a comparative view of the ward mortality. And it is to the latter fact that special attention is desired, in order that the causes which increase or diminish sickness, suffering and premature death, in different parts of the city, may be known, and, so far as practicable, abated.

It is indisputable, that a startling disparity exists in the sanitary character of wards, which are alike favored by position and natural requisites for vitality, and should be alike healthy. Facts show that mortality may be increased to any extent, merely by neglect. Witness the fatal ravages of disease in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. The deaths, for example, are twice as numerous in the First as in the Second and Third Wards, which it adjoins, where each essentially possesses a common degree of salubrity. The difference, as before shown, is occasioned by crowding a few thousand persons into fetid holes and accumulations of filth, on the west side of the ward, and disease and death are the consequences. Admit that those who thus die are mostly recent emigrants; make all suitable allowance for such as are enfeebled by the privations of a sea-voyage, &c., and it still remains true that hundreds of lives, within the range of a few squares, are annually sacrificed to the fatal agencies which there abound, and which the most robust could not long resist.

Like remarks apply with still greater force to the Sixth Ward. For its large foreign population are not recent emigrants debilitated by want and exposure on shipboard, but a stalwart acclimated race, with a vital force not inferior to the best native constitutions. Its position has scarcely any definable disadvantages in regard to health, certainly none that are insuperable, and yet the rate of mortality is double that of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards, and the causes are manifest; more than half, probably three fourths of the inhabitants are crowded together in miserably loathsome, ill-ventilated tenements, mostly in unsewered streets reeking with filth, and surrounded with nuisances that are destructive to health, and disgraceful to civilization.

Thus also in the Fourteenth Ward, where like causes exist, the ratio of deaths is more than double that in the adjoining Fifteenth

Ward, though in respect to healthiness of site, both may be included in the same category. Portions, moreover, of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards, show a like fearful mortality—the inevitable consequences of their wretched domiciliary condition, by which an incalculable amount of poverty and suffering is produced, and thousands of lives annually destroyed.

But the subject involves other important interests, which legitimately bring it within the scope of this charity. Its complicated bearings upon the economical, social and moral concerns of the city, can only be glanced at in this Report, but they are too momentous to be entirely overlooked. Regarded in a *financial view*, it justly claims attentive consideration. If "Labor is wealth," as is affirmed by political economists, it follows that the wealth of a community depends upon the skill and vigor of its producers. Consequently, as their number and efficiency are increased, wealth will be augmented; on the contrary, as these are diminished, the community will be impoverished. How much is thus subtracted by sickness from the available resources of the city, can only be approximately ascertained, yet enough is known to show that the pecuniary loss from this cause is immense. The following is a statement of the indigent sick, that were gratuitously provided for by our public institutions, during the past year.

New York Dispensary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46,338
Eastern	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,706
Northern	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,075
Demilt	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,006
North-Western	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,964
New York Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,526
Bellevue Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,836
Blackwell's Island Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,034
Ward's Island Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,794
Marine Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,938
 Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121,217

Startling as are the above figures, they doubtless fall far short of the reality. To this list of 121,000 sick, who are chiefly un-

skilled laborers of the most destitute class, should be added multitudes of the same class that are relieved by private benevolence and the numerous organized charities in the city; also those cared for by the different churches and beneficial societies; and last but not least, the great body of operative artisans, builders, &c., in humble life, whose occupations sometimes, but more frequently their unhealthy dwellings, induce debility, sickness and incapacity for labor.

The aggregate loss by sickness among all these classes cannot be accurately ascertained, and any estimate, however truthful, would appear so like an exaggeration that it had probably better not be attempted. But who does not perceive, that on the most moderate computation, millions of dollars are thus annually subtracted from the wealth of the community? For it is evident that a sickly population must be an expensive one. The sick poor being consumers and not producers, they contribute nothing to the common stock, and yet must be supported out of it. There is, *first*, the direct cost of the sick, and the maintenance of their families; *second*, the loss of what they would have earned, had they continued in health; and *third*, the loss occasioned by the premature death of all that those who died would otherwise have produced. And of the latter the mortality is very great in this city. There is high medical authority for the statement, that the average duration of life, among the foreign adult laboring population in this city, scarcely exceeds five years after their arrival. Certain it is, that large numbers of this class, chiefly male heads of families, are cut off in the vigor of life, between the ages of twenty-five and forty, leaving dependent widows and orphans, to be supported by public or private charity. According to the records of this Association, more than half the families relieved by it are of this bereaved class; and the police records show that a large proportion of the thieving, outcast street children, are orphans.

It is well known, for illustration, that men in health usually labor until sixty or sixty-five years of age. Every man, therefore, who dies in early life, subtracts from the wealth of the community all that he would have earned if he had lived and continued to labor. Admitting the average abridgment of life in each to be twenty-five years, and estimating the labor of each at the low

value of \$200 a year, and there would be lost to the community in the death of each person so dying \$5000. And if but five hundred persons of this class prematurely die in a year, which is probably less than half the actual number, the aggregate loss to the city cannot be less than \$2,500,000, taken from its available resources, and which has to be supplied by taxing the industry of others.

Again: *Social demoralization and crime*, as well as disease, originate and thrive amidst the festering corruptions and pollutions of the miserable accommodations afforded the poor. There is something so congenial in their nature, that "dirt, disease and crime are concurrent." One frequent cause of continued poverty and degradation, is the interruption of labor by unnecessary sickness, and the increase of family expenses consequent upon their excessive liability to illness and curtailment of life, to which many are subjected by preventable causes. Furthermore, the wretchedness in which multitudes live, destroys all self-respect and regard for decency and cleanliness, induces profligacy and intemperance, which again reacts as an incentive to the most thriftless and brutalizing habits. Yet such are the legitimate results of the censurable indifference and neglect of a short-sighted self-interest to evils, which it would be cheaper to remove than to tolerate. It is a lowering of moral character to the level of physical condition, an encouragement to vice which not only leads to crime, but to the formation of the "dangerous classes," and the consequent insecurity of person, property and life, wherever they abound. Hence the necessity of precautionary measures—a strong constabulary force—an army of police, and an array of criminal courts and prisons. And, as before shown, if a sickly population is an expensive one, a criminal population is such in a far higher degree. In Liverpool, with 220,000 inhabitants, the cost and loss arising from the vice and crime of 4,700 persons, was calculated to be £700,000, about \$3,500,000. The Statistical Society deeming the estimate exorbitant, went carefully over it, and pronounced it understated. If such is the cost and loss in Liverpool for 4,700 criminals in a population of 220,000, it may be left to the pecuniarily interested to estimate the cost and loss to New York, in the annual police commitments of more than 50,000 persons in a population of 650,000. What incredible sums are wasted through ignorance or inattention to the wants of humanity!

But pecuniary loss and physical ills, destructive as are the latter to health and life, are not the greatest evils that befall this class of poor. There are others inseparable from their degradation and sufferings that are infinitely more important—*those which poison the heart and destroy the soul.* The moral bearings of these upon character are too obvious to require an extended illustration; as a few facts will sufficiently show. Witness, for example, the promiscuous packing of men, women, and children of all ages, in the same pent up cabins, by night and by day, in a manner which even brutes would resist; and such, unhappily, are neither extreme nor infrequent cases. It is a common occurrence for more than one family—of persons not of the same families—men, women and children, adults of both sexes—to be huddled together at night, on the floor of the same contracted sleeping-room. And need any wonder at the demoralizing consequences? How should any self-respect, any sense of shame or common decency, any fear of God or regard for moral purity, either exist or be preserved under such circumstances? As well may men expect “to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles,” or that “a fountain will at the same place send forth sweet water and bitter.” Hence the vast amount of precocious depravity, and the terrible degradation of the minds and morals of so many of our unfortunate fellow-creatures. And while they continue thus to live, what rational hope is there of their moral elevation? We would neither disparage nor undervalue any judicious philanthropic or Christian efforts in their behalf. But experience shows of how little avail are schools, or tracts, or exhortations, while they remain in these hotbeds of disease, immorality and crime, without effectual endeavors to rescue them from the influence of these crushing evils. Is it urged that there is more hope for the young than for adults? But what hope even for them? Some few parents may permit their offspring to go to the Ragged, the Industrial or Sabbath School; but what becomes of the remainder? Some few children, attracted by the gratuities offered, may voluntarily attend where moral and mental instruction are given. But when these ungoverned outcasts return to their polluted and polluting homes, what moral miracle will prevent the speedy effacement of most of the good impressions made? Yet let not such exertions be diminished but in-

creased, if needful, an hundred fold, for "Blessed are they that sow by all waters." But after all, are not such efforts more like endeavors to "salt a running brook," while the fountain itself is unchanged, than those on which a far-seeing philanthropy would solely rely for the moral and physical elevation of these classes? "We may depend upon it," says Viscount Ebrington, "that neither secular nor religious instruction can be effectually extended to these lower masses of the people, until adequate measures are adopted to improve their sanitary condition. Without attending to the physical and social state of the people, we cannot expect to make any considerable progress among them, either in morals or religion."

Such being the uniform teachings of reason and experience, on what plea can longer indifference or neglect of this subject be justified? That the class of evils deprecated are to a great extent preventable or removable, is shown by what has already been effected in this and other cities. Some remedies which are in the power of the laboring classes to apply, may here be summarily stated. Among these is the disuse of intoxicating liquors; domiciliary and personal cleanliness; the prompt removal of all slops and refuse matter; ventilation at all seasons, by opening doors and windows the first thing in the morning, and airing the bed-clothes before retiring to rest; the introduction into the window of a perforated zinc plate, or other effectual means of admitting fresh air, without occasioning too much draft, and leaving the chimney open; avoiding underground tenements, and those in close courts and alleys; and when there are many in a family, making any sacrifice to secure two or more apartments.

This Association may accomplish much through its numerous Visitors, by urging on the classes in question the observance of the foregoing suggestions, and aiding in giving them effect; by inquiries into their actual physical condition, and the influence which that condition has upon their health, morals, and general well-being; by endeavors to improve the character of their dwellings and of houses erected for them; and also by pressing on the attention of the proper authorities all such sanitary measures as may require legal interference.

Very much may be done by the public authorities, which cannot be done without them. Since 1848, they have with com-

mendable energy caused the construction of more than fifty-three miles of sewerage, thirteen miles of which was laid the past year, and yet the city is not half supplied. They can increase these indispensable requisites to health, so as to carry off all fluid impurities underground. They can cleanse the streets, remove slaughter-houses and obstacles to ventilation; abate nuisances; suppress the sale of slop milk, diseased meat, and other unwholesome articles of diet; enforce proper sanitary regulations in regard to tenements, and supply every family abundantly with Croton water, if necessary, by a compulsory tax on the houses which they occupy. These important matters merit a more extended notice than present space permits.

It may here be observed that the humble part performed by this Association in the great work of sanitary reform, has not been limited by the suggestive summary of measures contained in a previous paragraph. Having been early impressed with the necessity which existed for improving the dwellings and domiciliary habits of the laboring classes, it has for many years earnestly and effectively labored for these objects. Of the effects, it is unnecessary here to say more than that they have invited to more adventurous and decisive efforts, the results of which will appear in a subsequent Report.

The prominence given in this Report to sanitary matters, has not, in the judgment of the Board, been greater than their paramount importance demands. No other, certainly, more nearly concerns the poor, and none, it is believed, would prove more interesting to the friends of this institution, or to the philanthropic generally. It is manifest, that nothing else presents so marked a contrast to the general prosperity of the city, as the evils consequent upon the neglect of public health, or that requires more united and energetic measures for their correction. The subject, consequently, calls most earnestly upon the constituted municipal authorities, who are the chosen guardians of the public health, public morals and public treasure, to enact and enforce all such sanitary regulations, as the peculiar position and condition of this great metropolis requires. It forcibly appeals to owners of real estate, and the wealthy generally, for such improvements of their property as will tend to increase the physical comforts of the laboring classes, elevate the standard of health, and induce a

higher tone of morals. And such measures are not less demanded by duty and humanity than by a wise regard for their own pecuniary interests. It invites, in short, the vigorous co-operation of every good citizen, who would himself escape unscathed from the fatal unhealthiness of his own neighborhood and its sad collateral results, or be instrumental in saving other parts of this suffering community from like physical and social evils.

Besides the ordinary labors of the Association, a summary of which is shown in the following tables, special efforts have been made during the year to suppress those great social evils, *street begging and vagrancy*. For the past ten years it has endeavored to effect all that was practicable for it to do in this direction, by discouraging all aid to unknown beggars, and by extending such relief to the really needy, as to deprive every one of a pretext for begging and vagrancy, which a state of absolute destitution affords. But, not having been sustained in these exertions by the public authorities, and possessing no police power to enforce the laws against those who cannot be influenced by social and moral considerations, great numbers of this class of persons have continued to pursue their unlawful and debasing avocations, without legal restraint or molestation. The Board was consequently induced to solicit the Common Council, by memorial, to apply those coercive measures, which exclusively belong to it, and which are alone adequate to remove the deprecated evils. But no action having been taken by the authorities on the subject, it still remains open for such new efforts as the exigencies of the case may demand. This Association is certainly not responsible for those peculiar types of pauperism which it has no legal power to prevent or control. And yet it is manifest to the Board, that if, in connection with the labors of this institution, the laws bearing on this great evil were energetically carried into effect, begging, vagrancy, and their attendant evils, would soon be banished from the city.

It is an encouraging fact, that much more has been done to diminish vagrancy, especially among the juvenile class, than in any previous year. The special attention of Visitors to the education of the children of families aided by the Association, and the urging upon neglectful parents the requisitions of the compulsory "Act to provide for the care and instruction of idle and

truant children," passed April 12th, 1853, have been attended with satisfactory results. Great numbers of the young have also been gathered from the streets into the Public and Sabbath Schools; many into the Industrial or Ragged Schools; and not a few of the less manageable have been committed to the care of the Juvenile Asylum, to be placed by it, if unclaimed by their friends, in permanent situations, where it is expected they will be trained to habits of virtue and industry. The increased attention to the degraded and neglected children of the poor, with the multiplied facilities and agencies for their rescue and improvement, are among the objects which deeply interest this Association, and are full of promise for the future.

Subjoined is a summary statement of the District Relief, from November 1st, 1853, to November 1st, 1854.

Number of District or Ward.	Number of Families relieved.	Number of Persons relieved.	Number of Visits.
1	1169	4676	1402
2	95	380	126
3	230	920	283
4	390	560	468
5	885	3540	1076
6	788	3152	916
7	640	2560	843
8	1060	4240	1270
9	986	3944	1273
10	568	2272	753
11	1379	5516	1758
12	270	1080	326
13	1118	4472	1446
14	1186	4744	1401
15	488	1952	627
16	1385	5540	1683
17	1550	6200	1928
18	846	3384	960
19	184	736	208
20	1645	6580	1935
21	296	1184	292
22	288	1152	313

The following is a tabular exhibit of the Monthly District Returns, from November 1st, 1853, to November 1st, 1854:

1853-4.	Number of Families Relieved.	Number of Persons Relieved.	Number of Visits.
November, . . .	701	2804	877
December, . . .	2189	8756	2736
January, . . .	4106	16424	4888
February, . . .	4360	17440	5222
March, . . .	3598	14392	4123
April, . . .	1014	4056	1216
May, . . .	375	1500	486
June, . . .	187	748	270
July, . . .	71	284	108
August, . . .	186	744	294
September, . . .	360	1440	590
October, . . .	367	1468	569

The Board deem it not unworthy of notice, that so far as their information extends, this is the only charitable institution in the city that reports the net number of families relieved, without repetition. It is usual for other systems of relief, to repeat the families and persons aided through each succeeding month of the year; of course, the actual number is multiplied several times, and the result correspondingly exaggerated and deceptive. The following is the aggregate relief, *without the repetition*, which is unavoidable in the foregoing tables; that is to say, the *different* families assisted for longer or shorter periods, through the successive weeks and months of the year, viz.:

Number of Families relieved from November 1st, 1853, to November 1st, 1854,	5,977
Number of Persons,	26,896
Number of Visits,	28,142

The above statement shows, that the increase of relief during the past year, compared with the preceding, was but about 9 per cent., which in view of the unusual interruption of labor the last winter, and the greatly increased expenses of living, is less than was expected. A dollar the past year would scarcely buy more food than half a dollar in former years. Many, consequently, who never before asked gratuitous aid, were unable to struggle through without it. Hence the necessity for an increased amount of funds and of relief, so as to meet more nearly

the augmented cost of family supplies. Appeals for larger means were generously responded to by the benevolent; and the receipts and expenditures, as appears from the subjoined exhibit, have exceeded those of any previous year.

Receipts from November 1st, 1853, to November	
1st, 1854, were	\$35,637 24
Disbursements for same period,	34,651 71
Balance at credit of Association,	985 53
Unpaid Bills,	1,080 00
Balance against Association,	94 47

The increase of receipts the past year over the preceding was \$4,278 08, or about 9 per cent.

Increase of Sections. Owing to the increase of inhabitants in certain localities, it has been necessary to diminish the area of some Sections, by forming *four* new ones, so that the present number is 361. Special efforts are made every year to equalize, so far as is practicable, the number of families to each Visitor. But such is the class of residents in certain neighborhoods, and the unforeseen changes in others, that some Sections have very few poor, whilst others contain a larger number than one person can attend to. To overcome this difficulty where it exists, the Board have introduced a new arrangement, which provides that each Visitor associate with himself one or more Assistants, in all needful labor during the season of pressure, except in giving relief, of which he shall be the sole almoner.

Bequests. The Board gratefully acknowledges the liberal bequest of *Five Thousand Dollars*, made during the year by the late Henry J. Sanford, Esq., a member of the Association, the payment of which is not expected until the adjustment of the deceased's estate. It is with peculiar emotion the Board from year to year records the bequests of those who, admitting the duty, are grateful for the privilege of devoting a part of their wealth for the permanent benefit of the poor. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. He will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; He will make all his bed in his sickness." How rich are these promises! How powerful the incentives to charity!

Viewing the labors of the Association in the light of its own principles and objects, it is admitted that less has been done than was desired, and less than the exigencies of the population required. Yet with the means at its disposal, the Board sees not how a greater amount of good could have been effected. The work is vast, complex and difficult. To visit from time to time all the abodes of want in a population of 650,000 souls—to discriminate between honest poverty and imposture—to elevate and not debase by relief—to arrest the vagrant—reclaim the intemperate—sympathize with the suffering—counsel the erring—stimulate the indolent—give work to the idle—thrift to the thriftless—cleanliness to the filthy—instruction to the ignorant—and moral and industrial training to the young;—to make, in short, all influences—sanitary, social, physical and moral—subservient to the elevation of the lowest and most unmanageable classes, is an undertaking of all others, one of the most arduous and difficult. And though the results of such labors admit of no statistical exhibit, yet it is undeniable, that in all the respects indicated, good in a greater or less degree has been accomplished. Nor has mere social elevation been the limit of its efforts or progress; for there are other more important elements than those described which it regards as essential to a condition of happiness and success. Until the feelings, opinions and practices of the great mass are governed by sound principles, and Christianity pervades and renovates the habits of social and civil life, there is no reliable foundation for prosperity. It has endeavored, therefore, not less by the influence of sacred than secular motives, to rectify what was wrong in individual character, and to subordinate all to the rightful supremacy of Christianity.

Prospectively, there is much in the difficulties to be encountered, not to discourage effort, but to infuse new energy and determination faithfully to fulfil, with the Divine blessing, the objects of its mission. The present, probably beyond any other period in its history, demands of the Association and the friends of the poor, carefully to consider their responsibilities, and prepare to meet them. Pecuniary pressure and exorbitant expenses of living, being soonest, most severely and extensively felt by the poor, their necessities stand first in order, and first in urgency and obligation. Defer aid, and they suffer; withhold it, and they die:

and where rests the guilt, if not on those unfaithful stewards of God's bounty, who, intrusted with the means of relief, use it for self-gratification? Ah, this great law of our moral probation—to "Remember the poor,"—may by some in this day of extravagance and self-seeking, be forgotten—overlooked. But it will not be in the day of final retribution. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not to me." Who that is wise will not now reverse the otherwise irreversible decision that follows? Matt. 25. 46.

And yet the experience of past liberality and co-operation, justifies no serious apprehension of future embarrassment. In the judgment of many, the present portends an unusual amount of destitution the coming winter. What is this, but a new motive to increased liberality? Shall not the heart of a community so signalized by prosperity respond to the providential claims made upon it? There are many amongst us who admit such claims; many who, with self-denial and self-sacrifice, cheerfully devote time and labor and means to alleviate distress. Beneath the pomp and circumstance of wealth, there is a strong under current of benevolence ever flowing for the relief of the unfortunate. But while this is characteristic of our city, it is still true that vastly more might and should be done for the permanent advantage of the poor, by larger expenditures and corresponding efforts. And shall not both these be realized and regulated by the only system which can effectuate the desired results? Where will such exertions and outlays find a more appropriate direction than in this Association—so analogous to the measures enforced in the days of primitive Christianity, and to those adopted for the relief of the poor at Jerusalem, when Christian love was in its first glow, and miraculous spiritual influences still lingered upon the earth?

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in Account with Robert B. Minnert, Treasurer.

1854.	Oct. 31.	To amount expended from October, 31,	
		1853.	\$34,651 71
		To Balance	985 53
			<hr/> \$35,637 24
1854.	Oct. 31.	By amount received per donations, from October 31, 1853	\$35,637 24
			<hr/> \$35,637 24
1854.	Oct. 31.	By Unpaid Accounts	\$1,080 00
		By Balance at credit of Association	985 53
			<hr/> 94 47
		Balance against Association,	

The undersigned Committee hereby certify that they, having examined the foregoing account, find it properly vouch'd and correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer this day, of nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-three cents.

JOS. B. COLLINS, } *Auditing*
THOS. DENNY, } *Committee.*

New York, Nov. 1st, 1854.

PRINTED FORMS USED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

Ticket of Reference for the use of Members.

Mr.	Visitor,
No.	St.
is requested to visit	
at No.	
	Member
N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.	

Visitor's Order.

Mr.	
No.	St.
<i>Please let</i>	
<i>have the value of</i>	
<i>in</i>	
18	
Vis.	
N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.	

Monthly Report.

Subjoined is a condensed plan of a Sectional Monthly Return. The original occupies a large page of foolscap, with appropriate columns, fifteen in number, which enable Visitors to give the following particulars of every family relieved. 1st. Name, residence, place of birth, sex, color, occupation, time in the city, number in family, and number of visits. 2d. Statements of character,—as being temperate or intemperate. 3d. Unavoidable causes of indigence, such as sickness, infirmity, or old age, with space for marginal remarks.

List of Members.

OWING to inadvertence in the returns from some of the Districts, it is feared that the List of Members may not be perfectly accurate. The *amounts* received were duly credited, as may be seen by an inspection of the Treasurer's account, at the General Office. But as the names of some who contributed small sums did not accompany their donations, with all the efforts subsequently made to obtain them, the list may still be incomplete.

A.	Averill, H.	Abbe, George W.	Alexander, Henry M.
Astor, Wm. B.	Arpin, P.	Aikman, Charles	Aberman, P.
Alley, Miss	Arnold, B. G.	Alexander, Wm.	B.
Anderton, Ralph L.	Anderson, Hiram	Ackenback, Thomas	Brown, James
Aspinwall, W. H.	Adriance, Thomas M.	Allison, M. jr.	Banyer, Maria Mrs.
Alsop, James W.	Anderson, Mr.	A Friend	Burr, Isaac Mrs.
Aspinwall, Miss	Angevine, Caleb	Ardell, John	Bronson, A. Mrs.
Alsop & Chauncey, A. K. E.	A Friend	Atwill, John	Bronson, Miss
Auchincloss, H. & Sons	Amos, Thomas	Adams, Robert,	Ballard, R. Mrs.
Abbatt, Wm. M.	Alling, J. S. & Co.	Aymar, Wm.	Brown, Stewart
Abeel, J. Miss	Ackenback, George	Atwick, Mr.	Boorman, James
Abeel, John H.	Alcock, Thomas	Alcock, Mr.	Benkard, James
Anthorn, H. Rev.	Alwell, Mr.	Adams, Wm.	Boorman, Johnston & Co.
Adams & Co.	Allen, J. K.	Aupoix, C.	Butterworth, J. T.
Anderson, C. V.	Agate, J.	Aldrich, H. D.	Brown, Alexander Mrs.
Auffmordt, Hessenburgh & Co.	Arnold, Southworth	& Arthur, W. H. & Co.	Bange, Henry
Aymar & Co.	Co.	A. W. & Co.	Beers, Abner
Aymar, J. Q.	Allison, M.	Arnold, B. G.	Boorman, Robert
Adriance, Strang & Co.	Allan & Rose	Alexander, F.	Burnett, Peter, M.D.
Anthony, Edward	Armstrong & Sons	Amsinck, L. E.	Byrd, James
Andrea & Co.	Avery, J. W.	Abernethy, C.	Baker, J. W.
Allen, John	Asche, Henry	Appleton, D. & Co.	Blunt & Syms
Allen, Horatio	Ackerman, Hagh	Appleton, Daniel F.	Ball, Black & Co.
Adams & Buckingham	A Lady	Ahrenfeldt Charles	Brown, Wm. Smith
Almy, Patterson & Co.	Anderson, John	A. L.	Bliss, Briggs & Douglass
Auchincloss, John	A. M.	A. J. jr.	Bronson, Fredk.
Adams, J.	Ackerman, J.	Ahlborn, J. & Co.	Brown, A. N.
Aspinwall, J. L.	Austin, J. S.	Adams, John Q.	Butler, Charles
Adams, William	Arcularius, Henry, Jr.	A. T. F.	Bulkley, C. A.
A. & D.	Allerton, J. M.	A. & H. S. T. & Co.	Bowne, Richard H.
Atwater, Mulford & Co.	Allerton, C. II.	Alvord, C. A.	Barron, Thos.
Alexander, J. W.	Allerton, A. M.	Arthur, Jayne & Co.	Banker, Edward & Son
Averill, A.	Ackerman, Richard	Austin, J. B.	Baldwin, Adams & Co.
Andrews, Horace	Arnold, Constable	Anderston, Alexander	Bull, W. G.
A Friend	Co.	& Arkenburgh, R. H.	Bull, Mr.
Andrews, H. Mrs.	Aitkens & Miller	A Friend	Babcock, Milner & Co.
A. B.	Abrams & Johnson	Andrews, J. E.	Bolton, J. M.D.
A Friend, by H. J. Raymond	Ackerman, James	Aberman, J. W.	Burnham, G. W.
Ambler, J. L. Rev.	Althause, H. B.	Allen, Isaac	Ballard, John B. Rev.
Andrus, R. C.	Allen, James	Abeel, C. Miss	Bruce, George
Anderson, Wm.	Atwater	Alford, E. M.	Beadel, Henry
Adams, Union	Allen, G.	Abbatt, Isaac	Barnum, P. T.
Adams, J. D.	Archer, D.	Allen, G. C.	Baldwin, Starr & Co. :
Alley, J. T. M.D.	Aubach, Agent	Angevine, O.	Brown & De Rosset
Adams, John T.	A. U.	Ayres, J. W.	Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher
Arcularius, A. M.	Andrews, Wm. D.	Allen, Henry	Baker, H. J. & Brother
Averill, W. J.	Allen, John	A Friend	Barclay, Anthony
Allen, Gilbert	Albro & Brothers	Ashton, George	Brown, A. Smith
Ains, Jacob	Aschenbrenner, M. M. D.	A Friend	Berrian, Wm. Rev.
Atwater, Wm. & Co.	Allen, R. L.	Arcularius, P. G.	Bliss, George & Co.
	A Lady	Atterbury, L.	Blanco, B.
	Andrews, Thomas	Arnoux, G. A.	
	Allyn, Peter	Alvord, A. A.	

Beebe, James & Co.	Blackburn, E.	Buckley, Mrs.	Benedict, S. H.
Bell, A. C.	Babcock & Moore	Burchard, G.	Bogart, Albert, jr.
Brown, L. B.	Brown, Thomas E.	Babcock, B.	Banta, M.
Beekman, A. T.	Barrow, H. H. & Sons	Beardsley, J. A.	Berdan, Mrs.
Barr, M.	Brady, Wm. V.	Brown, J. H.	Balch, Win. S.
B.	Baker, J. O.	Buxton, J. B.	Beach, J. M.
Buckley & Co.	Beach, Henry N.	Brooks, Horace	Blake & Brown
Butler, B. F.	Burger & Hurlbut	Bailey, N. P.	Baily, E.
Belknap, Mr.	Burgess, Dale & Goddard	Brown, E. M.	Boy & Wilkins
Baker, J. A.	Barrett, A.	Bacon, S. J.	Boyd & Paul
Butler, T. E.	Borsdorff & Winter	Bogert, Cornelius	Bridge & Brother
Brown, Silas	Babcock & Co.	Bramwell, J.	Brez, Paul
Baldwin & Tipton	Bullocke, J. & J. B. Locke	Boardman, Mrs.	Beach, Clark & Co.
Bolton, Jackson	Borden, Wm.	Brush, W. F.	Beadlestone, E.
Brown, John	Bliss, Ira	Borst, John B.	Bridge, C. H.
Baldwin, H. M.	Baker, Dobel	Butler, H. V.	Benedict, Mr.
Benedict, J. W.	Barrett, M. H.	Bronson, Greene C.	Brush, Piatt
Brewster, J. B.	Bayaud & Treadwell	Beers, J. D.	Blair & Merwin
Baldwin, J. L.	Bean, M. D.	Bigelow, Richard	Burns, G. T.
Bibbins, W. B. M. D.	Bonney, B. W.	Bradley, J. N.	Butler, James
Benedict, E. C.	Bradford, W.	Beers, Mrs.	Baker, Scudder & Hale
Baldwin, J. C.	Bushnell, O.	Bryce, Wm.	Broadhead & Storm
Bulen, John H.	Barrell, G.	Baker, James	Barber, James
Brown, S. F.	Buck, Swift & Seaman	Bryce, J.	Boyce, John
Berry, T. S.	Bangs, Brother & Co.	Brooks, Joshua	Brown, Edward S.
Baudoinne, C. L.	Barret, Nephews & Co.	Boker, John	Boyd, John
Beck & Co.	Baldwin & Many	Brewster, J. B.	Butler, Mr.
Bulpin, G.	Bennett, M.	Bangs, A.	Beadle, J. H.
Brown N. & J.	Baylis, H.	Boyd, J. J.	Baldwin, J. L.
Brittan, John	Bate, Thos. H.	Bogert, P. A.	Barnes, Mackay & Co.
Bridgeman, John	Bishop, Victor	Bleeker, Jane Mrs.	Brainard, G. W.
Boynton A.	Bishop, T. E.	Banks, Theodore	Bunker & Co.
Burns, James	Beebe & Co.	Babcock, M. C. Mrs.	Barron, James S.
Burrall, John	Bynner, Lynes & Case	Bowne, W. H.	Binninger, A. G.
Burrall, John	Baeder, C.	Barnard, L. L.	Binninger & Cozzens
Bebeck & Co.	Bliss, Potter & Co.	Brouwer, Jacob	Bevridge, John & Co.
Barnmore, Leonard & Co.	Burr, Henry L.	Barnes, J. W.	Banks, Theodore
Burnham, Henry	Baldwin & Strong	Burke, Michael	Brombacher, J.
Butler, T. C.	Benjamin, W. M.	Benedict, E.	Badger, A. H.
Burrough, Mr.	Butler, S. M. S.	Bacon & See	Barker, Daniel
Bruce, James	Boker, H. & Co.	Baker, G. E.	Burtus, James A.
Brown, A.	Bernheimer, Brothers	Bertine, R.	Buhler, Daniel
Brinckerhoff, Mrs.	Brooks, H. J.	Beard, Wm.	Bunce, Mr.
Brigham, H.	Belcher, Wm.	Brady, A. C.	Barnes, J. N.
Barber, J. J.	Brower, J. J.	Brewer, N.	Benedict, A. C.
Bunce, J. H.	Brommer, John	Bogart, H. K.	Brown, F.
Bullus, R. S. M. D.	Boyd, Daniel	Brown, Jacob	Beatts, Kelleher & Beatts
Bowden, A.	Burt & Randall	Blackfan, J.	Brennen, Owen T.
Bowden, A. & Co.	Billinge, S. D.	Brissell, T.	Boardman, Mrs.
Bethune, Mrs.	Brown, E. D.	Beak, A. L.	Beach, M. S.
Bishop, Mrs.	Boyle & Kelly	Ballard, R. Mrs.	Burnett, Peter, M. D.
Brown, S. A. Mrs.	Burke, Wm.	Bernheimer, Simon	Bell, Jacob Mrs.
Black, T.	Brown, J. H.	Brisley, Win. J.	Brigham & Miller
Baily, W.	Bauscher, Henry	Byerly, E.	Bunce, J. S.
Boyd, Wm.	Blow & March	Buchanan, R. M.	Brooks & Cummings
Burkhalter, R.	Boyd, John S.	Breath, James	Bouton, Edwin
Bonnet, D.	Betts, John S.	Beach, John B.	Barber, W. C.
Bailey, J. D.	Bryant, D. T.	Butcher, John H.	Bear, Isaac
Brown, J. L.	Beach, A. B. Rev.	Baxter, J. C.	Birdsall, E. G.
Brissel, John	Ballin, E. S.	Bush, Richard T.	Birdsall, H.
Baldwin & Sexton	Bond, Thomas	Bartlett, A. H.	Brokan & Stryker
Bowne, Robert	Bradford, A. W.	Barmore, G. & H.	Barkley, James
Bowne, S. H.	Bowie, L.	Briggs, George	Blackett, John
Bulkeley, C. A.	Bates, Samuel	Boiles, E. L.	Batchelor, J.
Brown, E. J.	Barkley, John F.	Borman, S. S.	Burchell, S.
Banks, Mark	Bell, George	Belden, D.	Brown, E. F.
Burgy, J. H.	Borden, Wm.	Brainard	Brinckerhoff, Mrs.
Bush & Munkittrick	Black, Joseph	Bassford, A.	Bingham, Mr.
Burritt, F.	Brown, J. H.	Burke, S.	Brower, L.
Buckley & Brown	Barkley, Robert	Burdett, H. C.	Bacon, E. C.
Buckley, John L.	Bass, S. W.	Benson, C. S.	Bartlett, M. D.
Blow & March	Brewster, Henry	Butler, Henry	Bloodgood, M.
Boiceau & Rusch	Bridgeman, Andrew	Barrow, James	Burkhalter, C.
Born, C. G.	Berg, George R.	Bogert, J. C.	Blackstone, W.
Bech, Edward & Kunhardt	Boardman, N.	Banta, W.	Beekman, S. A.
Baker & Duyckinck	Buckham, George	Burkhalter, S.	Besson, J.
Bogert, S. G.	Babcock, F. H.	Bogert, G. J.	Bradbury, E. G.
Brown & Dimock	Barbour, John M.	Bach, J. L.	Bedford, J. D.
Burt, Brothers & Co.	Brothod, J. C. Mrs.	Bunn, Martin Y.	Bloomfield, W. B. S.
Butterfield, Brothers	Bostwick, O. B. Jr.	Bates, S. Mrs.	Bonsall, R. W. S.
Benjamin, M. D.	Betts, W. C.	Brown, Anson S.	Birdsall, S.
Bourry d'Ivorneis & Co.	Babcock, Edward	Bond, W. S.	Bell, John
	Barnes, Daniel	Brown, James T.	Badeau, E. C.

Barnes, J. N. Mrs.	Collins & Co.	Carr, Burnett & Olden	Connor, John
Brown, W. H.	Caldwell, Wm. M.	Catterfield, W. T.	Cranna, George
Brownson, Wm. Mrs.	Covert, J. Mrs.	Cock, Geo. E.	Cooke, E. G.
Beckett, John	Caswell, John	C.	Colwell, Mrs.
Bancroft, W. S.	Clapp, John	Chesbrough, A. C. & L. R.	Condie, James
Blauvelt, D.	Contoit, John H.	Cokino, A.	Curtis, Joseph
Borger, John J.	Cotteret, F. & Co.	C. & L.	Colgate, Jane Mrs.
Berry, S. J.	Coit, Henry A.	C. & C.	Carpenter, George
Bogert, C.	Copcutt & Co.	Curtis, Storrs & Co.	Colgate, Robert
Bostwick, Mrs.	Cousinery, F. & Co.	C. S. B.	Colgate, Wm.
Bogardus, A.	Cockcroft, W.	Cattin, D. W.	Curtis, P. A.
Bootman, E.	Cock, Thomas, M. D.	Callender, S.	Cheever, Geo. B. Rev.
Brinck & Russell	Cock, Thomas F., M. D.	Cuming, T. B.	Carter, Robert
Born, Jacob	Comstock, S. R.	Clark, E. S.	Crane, Theodore
Bogert, R.	C. K.	Clarke, G. W.	Carey, John, jr.
Buckmaster, T. O.	Cheesbrough, M. Mrs.	Cobb, J. N.	Clarkson, David, J.
Brinkerhoff, Walter	Cutting, Fulton	Clark & West	Clarkson, Matthew Mrs.
Buckman, M.	Comstock, Samuel W.	Crane, Rufus C.	Crane, John, jr.
Boll, or Ball, D.	Clarkson, D.	C. G.	Cash
Baldwin, Mrs.	Cornell, Wm. W.	Champlin, J. W.	Cushman, or Cashman,
Broche, R. Mrs.	Christy, Thos.	Chandler & Foster	Mrs.
Bell, J. M.	Carryl, N. T.	Carson & Hard	Chegary, Heloise D.
Briggs, A. T.	Cunningham, Belknap &	Cf. A. H.	Campbell, W. W.
Briggs, J. V.	Co.	Center, A. H.	Curtis, J. L.
Barker, Stephen	Cary, Wm.	Crocker & Stow	Carpenter, U. F.
Bartholomew, W. H.	Cary, S. T.	Cocker, James & Co.	Cooper & Brothers
Bell, Abraham	Chouteau, P. jr. & Co.	C. U.	Cole, Mrs.
Bloodgood, Wm.	Curtis, L. & B. & Co.	Clark, L. E.	Coutan, C. J.
Bigler, D.	Cook, Levi	Conroy, J.	Chardavoyne, Mrs.
Benedict, M.	Cary, Wm. F.	Comstock, A. & Co.	Collins, Robert B.
Bouyea, A.	Coolidge & Young	C. & C.	Crooks, Ramsay
Brown, Mrs.	Carlton, Clark & Co.	Chapman, L.	Cromwell, W. D. Mrs.
Briggs, J. V.	Condit & Noble	Coates, James H.	Creighton, Frederick
Bristol, Thomas	Colles, James	Cooke Joseph J. & Co.	Chanler, E. S.
Brusse, W. A.	Cooper, Peter	Conger, John	Collins, Charles
Bigelow, J. R., M. D.	Congreve, Charles	Cash	Corwin, D. W.
Brown, Nathan	Chesterman, James	Cook, James H.	Cooper, Charles
Burrill, Samuel	Corning, H. K.	Chapin, L.	Clerke, Thos. W.
Buttre, Wm.	Crane, D. B.	Coleman, James	Clark, M. P.
Burnett, Peter, M. D.	Cleaveland, Mr.	Clark, James	Cahoon, Wm. Mrs.
Burrill, Samuel N.	Campbell, G. W.	Covert & Allen	Campbell, D.
Baxter, Samuel	Cotheal & Co.	Case, A. G.	C. E. D.
Brandon, Alexander	Cameo	Carrick, Mrs.	Cox, W. A. Mrs.
Beers, N. P.	Cotheal, A.	Curragher, J., Capt.	Conway, John
Bruce, B. G.	Crosby, M.	Craig, Sarah A. Mrs.	Crumbie, James
Belloni, Louis J.	Cromwell, Edward	Crane, Philander	Cantrell, Samuel
Bogert, Wm.	Cleveland & Co.	Chichester, Lewis	Carlton, Thomas
Bell, Joseph M.	C. E. M.	Cowl, James	Conover, G. A.
Barrett, J. G.	Chambers, J. H.	Constant, S. S.	Cammann, G. P., M. D.
Bradley, Wm. C.	Cochran, S. & Co.	Crane, B. F.	Coster, H.
Britton, D. W.	Cockcroft, W., M. D.	Chamberlain & Porter	Cahoon, B. J.
Barry, R. A., M. D.	Curtis, Cyrus	Christie, John	Cunningham, Wm. J.
Barker, Wm.	Camp, Amzi, Rev.	Carlton, John	Clark & Coleman
Brown, Wm.	Colden, Mrs.	Cumming, Wm. A.	Christophers, T. S.
Burr, John	Collamore, E.	Canning, J. P.	Clark, E. P.
Beach, E.	Cash, (by several)	Cheeseman, Oscar	Cook, R. S.
Bishop, James W.	Cocks, James, jr.	Church, John B.	Cornell, J. H.
Brown, Richard	Cahill, S.	Conacher, John	Clinton, Doctor
Brandon, George	Clawson, Miss	Conover, S. jr.	Chanberlin, E.
Bull, II. K.	Clark, E. V.	Clark, George	Child, Asa
Brider, S.	Conover & Wooley	Curry, D. F.	Cumings, A.
Burger, T. J.	Chattelin, John	Craig, James J.	Creighton & Edwards
Beauty, D. L.	Cochran, Mrs.	Crane, D.	Cumming, Thomas
Berrian, W. D.	Comstock, H.	Clarke, P.	Camp, Henry
Blackett, H. S.	Carrel, P. P.	Carter, Walter	Crist, G. M.
Brewer, Peter	Campbell, Mr.	Colquette, C. A.	Conover
Butler, W. A.	Cameron, Mrs.	Clark, J. A.	Clayton, E. B. J.
Bremner, A. A.	Chalmers, Doctor	Coles, Cornelius	Cook, Edward
Brinly, P., M. D.	Clay, E. P.	Carson, G. W.	Cafferty, J. H.
Brack, J.	Cazet, E.	Cummings, James P.	Christie, P. R.
Brown, E. H.	Cerf, Beer & May	Colburn, R. H.	Coulter, Samuel
C.	Cash	Conklin, Isaac	Campbell, Mr.
Cruger, Harriet Douglas Mrs.	Cobb, Wilson & Co.	Clark, D. A. Mrs.	Cotheal, H. L.
Crosby, Wm. B.	Collomb, F.	Connor, James E.	Corning, W. B.
Collins, Joseph B.	Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.	Clarke, Alanson	Coles, W. H.
Corning, Jasper	Cox & Deiry	Colt, J. M. Mrs.	Crocker, Wm. A.
Coffin, E.	Coffin, E.	Cool, H. M.	Cunningham, J. H.
Chauncey, W. & Co.	Ceballos, Brothers	Cargill, T. S.	Chesbro, Albert,
Chauncey, Henry	Caesar & Pauli	Cogswell, Henry	Clarke, Wm.
Campbell, Duncan P.	Cutler	Conklin, Henry	Chapman, Robert
	Conklin & Smith	Cassidy, James	Conklin, P. F.
	Crane, Augustus	Cooper, John	Carstens, M.
			Conover, James S.

Cash	Chamberlain, Charles	D. T.	Day, F. W.
Chandler, N.	Cook, John	Demarest	Dunn II. S.
Cushman, J. H.	Clark, B. F.	Day, M.	Dominge, F. Mrs.
Cornell, Samuel M.	Conover, Stephen	Dale & May	Doolittle, L. F.
Clark, J. L.	Clawson, J. M.	Denny, Thomas	Delamater, J.
Corlies, J. W.	Carey, Lorenzo	Darling, Charles C. Rev.	Douglass, Benjamin
Conant, Wm. S.	Cutter, Stephen	Daly, J.	De Forest, H. G.
Cummings, Collins & Sea- man	Carsen, Joseph	Dalrymple, A.	Dwight, J.
C. & R.	Cuyler, T. L. Rev.	Demarest, Mr.	Delprat, John C.
Caldwell, Henry	Conover, Daniel	Diercke, P.	Dwight, Edmund
Conkin & Moore	Clark, James	Davison, A.	Davison, E.
Cook, E. B.	Clarkson, C. V., M.D.	De Jonge, Wm.	Dehon, Theodore
Close, A.	Cameron, John	De Camp, A. L.	Dortic, John J.
Cromwell, Henry	Cornell, John N.	Delhoyo, F.	Devereux, J. C.
Chamberlin, E. P.	Colwell, W. H.	Dean, W. E.	Duffon, P. V. Mrs.
Chilton, Doctor	Carman, W. S.	Davenport, R.	Day, B. H.
Coolidge, Geo. F. & Bro.	Case, Lewis R.	Drake, Mrs.	Davis, S. G.
Canton Tea Co.	Clark, J. A.	Denison, C.	Dearborn, J. & A.
Carle, John Jr.	Carpenter, Alpheus	Delafield, Joseph	Dodge, John T.
Chamberlain, Charles	Carter, Peter	Davis & Peabody	Donation
Cortleyou, P. E.	Cornell, Mark	Duncan, C. C.	Dominick, A. E.
Curren, N.	Cummings, John P.	De Ronje, Louis	Donaldson Catharine
Chilson, Richardson	Cowl, James	Davis & Henriques	Doolittle, Mrs.
Go	& Cole, R.	Dunscomb & Barnstorf	Dibblee,
Church, L. H.	Crane, E. & D.	D. II.	Doolittle, E. A. Mrs.
Campbell, R.	Chamberlain, J. F.	Dayton & Sprague	Danforth, M. J.
Church, C. M.	Chadwick, A. B., M.D.	Davis, H. E.	Drake, J. M.
Conkin, W. S.	Childs, S S, M.D.	D. C.	Dana, R. P.
Cassebeer, H. A.	Carson, John C.	Dwight, Amos T.	Demerest, Abraham
Conover, Stephen	Camp, Nathan	Douglas, A. E. jr. (Haz- ard Powder Company)	Despard, C. J.
Codwise, D.	Cormack, John A.	Duncan & Burdett	Davey, Thomas
Clark, G. M.		Douglas	Degraw, John
Curtis, Charles		Dustan, John B.	Dolbear, Mrs.
Conger, D. T.		D.	Docherty, Mr.
Church	Donaldson, James	Dolner & Potter	Deming, D. D.
Crumble, Hugh	De Forrest, G. B.	Dougherty, N.	Downing, G. R.
Chapin, Doctor	De Forrest, W. W.	Dean, Thomas Mrs.	Duckworth, M. H.
Chesebrough, Doctor	Deitz, Mrs.	D. & S.	Dayton, W. H.
Calgan	Dennistown, Wood & Co.	Dill & Kroehl	Davis, Thomas
Constantine	Douglass, George	Dyke Brothers	Deitz, G. F.
Crawford, J.	Douglass, Wm.	Dodge & Colvill	Deryea, Peter
Conkin, J. W.	Dibblee, Work & Moore	Dyer, W. B.	Darling, Mr.
Collins, D. P.	Dibblee, H. E. & Co.	D.	Dunning, Mr.
Canfield	De Launey, Iseline	Dorr, G. B.	Demarest & Jeroleman
Campbell	& Clark	Durand, A. B.	Doscher & Co.
Clark	Dutilh & Co.	Dustan, S. Mrs.	Duckworth, N.
Campbell, Mrs.	Dutilh, E.	Deleno, F. A.	Dodge, J. N.
Clark, J. P.	Dawson, B. F.	Dubois, Francis	Deromas, Peter
Currie, J. H.	Dowley, J.	D. F. T. & Co.	Dietz, Robert E.
Cornell, S. H.	Dubois, J. G. & Co.	Draper, C. E.	Devoe, J. A. & Co.
Cone, S. H. Rev.	Derham & Moore	Douglas, George	Dewing, L. C.
Clidius, Charles	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Droz, H. E.	Devoy, M.
Civil, Anthony	De Peyster, J. F.	Dietz, Brothers & Co.	Dunham & Davis
Chichester, G. Mrs.	De Peyster, F.	D. L. & B.	Davis, Jesse J.
Chapin, John & Co.	De Peyster, S. M. C.	D. P. S.	Doughty, E.
Cargill, A. Mrs.	Dowd, Wm.	Bennistown, T. & Co.	Davison, C.
Crowen, T. J.	Downs, Ann M.	Doubleday & Beake	Denlin, D.
Cooley, Franklin	Douglass, J. H.	Dowe, John J.	Doooley, W. A.
Crawford, S. M.	Duer, John	Dickson, James	Dopp, H.
Clayton, A. T.	Day, C.	Doubleday, Thomas D.	Dickie, Patrick
Clarke, A.	Decker, A.	Dickinson, Henry	Delluc & Co.
Crane, J. B.	Dwight, John & Co.	Douglas, A. P.	Dittinger, C.
Cohen, B. A.	Delafeld, Edward, M.D.	Dominick, Francis	Dupuy, E.
Carpenter	Dubois & Vandervoort	Demarest, P. P.	Deiderich, Z.
Clark, S. C.	Dubois, Henry A.	Denman, Alderman	Dieden, T.
Christie, F. R.	Dubois, Henry	Downing, A. C.	Devoe, Daniel M.
Cameron, Miss	Dubois, Mr.	Dayton, Isaac	Dibbin, H.
Chattellier, J. F.	Dodge, W. E.	Donohue, C. Mrs.	Day & Newell
Chamberlain, J. F.	Dunham H. R. & Co.	Davis, J. G.	Dean, Thomas
Cormack, John A. &	Dows & Carey.	Demarest, S. D.	Davis, J. W.
George	Dale, James G.	Demarest, Benjamin	Doolittle, Mrs.
Cronwell, Richard	De Beer & Chilton	Demarest, J. B.	Driggs, J. F.
Cape, J. J.	Durand, John & Co.	Dennis, S. A.	Dudley, W. J.
Coger, D.	Delmonico Joseph	Dunn, Joseph	Davis
Cockcroft, James, M.D.	Danforth, Wright & Co.	Denham, John	Dominge, P. E.
Carter, Thomas	Deen Thornton	Dyer, Thomas	Drees, W. Rev.
Cape, Mrs.	Deruyter, John	Day, Charles	Dusenberry, Sarah Mrs.
Corwin, Abel	Dunbar, G. C.	Doremus, Peter	Dodge, E. P. Mrs.
Crane, J. J. M.D.	Davies, John M., Jones & Co.	Darling, W. A.	Duryee, Jacob
Coey, Mr.	Durand, C.	Dodge, W. II.	Dodd, John M.
Cruikshank, James	Day, Mr.	Delevan, Daniel	Devoe, Thos. F.
Cristy, Moses		Dainty, Jonathan	Dunlap, T.
		Dolan, Wm.	Duff, James T.

Davidson, John	Eaves, Wm.	Faxon, Wm.	Fleet, S.
Dunning, James W.	Etienne, D. G.	Faulkner, E. H.	Forster, T. V.
Decker, Charles N.	Ensign, J. L.	Flanagan, General	
Dudley, Ellis W.	Ely, George	Franklin, Morris	
Dyer, Charles C.	Efray, F.	Fosdick, Mrs.	
Dakin, C. P.	Elliot, S.	Ferguson, W.	G.
Deems, Henry W.	Eggbert, Mrs.	Flemming, Robert	Griswold, George
Devoy, Michael	Edwards, R.	Freeman, N. P.	Green, J. C.
Dawson, George H.	Ewing, D.	Farrington, John	Green, Horace, M.D.
Davis, James	Edwards, A.	Finck, Johnson & Shep-herd	Green, Lucy Miss
Dean, Captain	Engelbrecht, John C.	Ferguson & Brother	Griswold, George, Jr.
Duff, James	Elderd, Henry	Felt, Willard	Grinnell, Moses H.
Duncan, Francis	Elliot, Volney	Frost, Margaret Mrs.	Gillilan, E. H.
Day, Henry	Evans, L. G.	Forbes, J. E.	Gans, M. Reiss, Brothers & Co.
Duff, James F.	Everett, N. C.	Fiske, J. M.	Goodwin, Eli
Dunn, Philip	Endicott, John	Fiske, E.	Gallatin, A. R.
	Earle, J. H.	Farmer, Elijah P.	Graves, E. Boonen & Co.
	Ely, Z. S.	Fuller, H. Mrs.	Grosvenor, Seth
	Eager, W. B., M.D.	Fish, Col. Mrs.	Goodhue & Co.
		Fisher & Bird	Green, C. R.
		Fall, W. H.	Gihon, J.
		Frost	Gilbert, Coe & Johnson
		Fanning, Wm.	Grosvenor, J.
		Fanning, T.	Gilbert, Clinton
		Forest, Dr.	Giraud, J. P.
		Fuller, Dudley B.	Gordon & Talbot
		Flint, Cyrus	Gilman, W. C.
		Fenlon, John	Gibbs, R. M.
		Fraze, Abm.	Greenway, J. Henry
		Fatman, Joseph	Grant & Barton
		Ford, E.	Gorges, Guonet & Co.
		Freeman, C.	Griffin, George
		Fowler, Joseph	Gibbs, R. W.
		Foot, T. C.	Goddard, G. C.
		Fairbanks, D.	Gillman, W. S.
		Faxon, Mrs.	Gray, Wm. Rev.
		Francis, C.	Gallagher, Edward
		Fisher & Cushing	Goupil & Co.
		Ferris, N.	Green, Thomas T.
		Fowler, J. O.	Graham, James
		Fessenden & Harris	Giraud, Mrs.
		Fox, Charles	Grice, C.
		Fish, Daniel	Guital, George
		Fanning, Solomon	G. D. & Co.
		Ferris, Edward	G. T. C.
		Ferris, James	Gomez, Wallis & Co.
		Foster, Benjamin	Greave, W.
		Fowler, J. H.	Giro & Francia
		Fitz, Henry	Gregory, L.
		Fox, U. H.	Gignoux, C.
		Foulk, J.	Gelchp
		Franklin, Mrs.	Gordon, Thomas R.
		Freeborn, S. C.	Graydon, Samuel
		Fanshaw, D.	Gray, D. L.
		Flory, W.	G. A. H.
		Fardon, S.	Godfrey, Pattison & Co.
		Farley, J.	Goldsmith & Gutman
		Fisher, George H. Rev.	Granger & Gamble
		Forbes, Wm.	Gurney
		Farnham, George W.	Griswold, N. L. Mrs.
		Fleet, Samuel	Gelson, Maltby
		Fisk, Dr.	Guedin, J.
		Frazier, E.	Greene, J. W.
		Foster, Wm. R.	Gunther, C. G. & Sons
		Field, Robert M.	Gilbert, C.
		Field, Josiah	G. W. N.
		Francis, C.	Genin, J. N.
		Foster, Chester M.	G.
		Floyd, G. A.	Griffiths, J. M.
		Ferguson, Alexander	Gumbs, E. Mrs.
		Fanning, S.	Gardner, Henry
		Fisher, Daniel	Gillies, W. R.
		Florentine, Abraham	Goodsman, Thomas
		Falconer, E.	Greene, M. E.
		Fields, Edward, M. D.	Glentworth, J. B.
		Freeman, James	Guillemot, Mrs.
		Fisher, Daniel	Greenly, George
		Ferguson, J. B.	Goli, John J.
		Foster, Wm. A.	Grant, M. O. Mrs.
		Fraser, E. A.	Gunning, E.
		Field, Jude	Glover, Ralph
		Francis, W. A.	Garner, C. Mrs.

Graff, A.	Geer, Darius	Humbert, W. B.	Hageman, John
Gentle & Wilder	Gardner, Moses	Hicks, N. T.	Hail, James
Garfield, Lucy	Gray, Hiram	Hannah, George	Holbrook, John G.
Greenway, Edward M.	Gruff, John C.	Horton, Jonathan B.	Hahn, Henry
Greenway, Win. W. T.	Goodell, Alfred	Hutchinson, Benjamin	Hyatt, Joseph A.
Gandy, Shepherd	Gibson, James R.	Hyatt, T.	Horner, James
Gibbs, T. S.	Griffin, H.	Hickey, H.	Hunt, Mrs.
Gustin, M. A. Mrs.	Gregg, Franklin	Henry, J. T.	Halsted, J. W.
Gross, John L.	Gordon, P.	Hines, J.	Havemeyer, G. L.
Givan, Mrs.	Gristed, David	Heilbut, S.	Hitchcock, Mrs.
Gibert, F. E.	Gillies, Wright	Halsey, H. A.	Henderson, T. P.
Gould, Charles	Gwyer, F. S.	Hampton & Drummond	Hollander, Morris
Gourd, J.	Gray, Robert H.	Hutton, John	Haight, Professor
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Gilman, Wm. C.		Henry, P. H.	Hamilton, J. P.
Gale, A. H. & Co.		Henry, L. V.	Hageman, Benjamin A.
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Graham, Hannah, Mrs.	Hobart, Mrs.	Hunter, James	Hermance, John P., Re ♀
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Gibson, Robert	Hutton, B. H.	Hendricks & Brothers	Hyatt, E.
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Griffen, S.	H. L., Mrs.	Hunt & Averill	Hone, Philip
Greenough, Walter	Hoffman, L. M.	H. B.	Hazard, J. H.
Goodliff, James T.	Halstead, A. M.	H. & Co.	Hunt, H. D.
Gage, Sloans & Dater	Hewitt & Co.	Hyde, D. C. & Co.	Holdich, Joseph, Rev.
Gilbert & Tuttie	Hughes, G. W.	Hardt & Co.	Hurry, William
Guilick & Holmes	Hopkins, H.	Hamel, Sigismund	Hyatt, S.
Gurdy, A.	Hunt, Thomas	Hill, Groves & Co.	Harbeck, J. H.
Graham, J.	Horn, James	Hawkins & Logan	Havens, C. G.
Greenwood	Hartley, Robert M.	Hostage, Francis	Herrick, E. H.
Glander & Steel	Hawes, L. P.	Hoose, Frederick	Henry, J.
Gill, T. & E.	Hitchcock, Cyrus	Howes, Mulford	Hall, A. O.
Gillies, Wright	Havemeyer, W. F.	Hubble & Pattee	Hustace, W.
Greggs, Zabriskie & Luce	Havemeyer, D. M.	Hoover, W. T.	Hone, R. S.
Green, Alonzo	Havemeyer, F. C.	Howes, R. W.	Hermance, Mr.
Guernsey, John C.	Havemeyer, A.	Horsey	Henry, Mrs.
Gibson	Herring, Silas C.	Howes, M.	Hoge, Wm.
Gregory, Wm. A.	Harper & Brothers	Hall, Francis	Harper, Samuel B.
Gibbs & Co.	Harris & Co.	Holmes & Co.	Horton, Charles
Guion & Boardman	Harris, Evans & Co.	Halsey, A. P.	Hull, James S.
Gardner & Blake	Hoyt, Edwin	Hyde's, J. E. Sons	Hubbard, Nathaniel T.
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Gray, John	Hadden, D.	Hoyt, Brothers	Haskin, M. N.
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Ginochio, J. B.	Hurry, E.	H. R.	Higgins, L. & J
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Gridley, Edward	Harrison, Miss	Hoyt, S. & Co.	Hall, W. C.
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Hiscox, D. W.		Jeremiah, T.	Kemble
Hoef, John		Jung, T. C.	Ketchum, Hiram
Herring, B. W.		Irving, C. W.	Kreesler & Ward
Hopkins, E. A.		Jeremiah, T. F.	Kealey, Beauty & Kelfee
Hidden, E.		Jones, A. H.	Kissam & Keeler
Hobby, J. B.		Jones, L.	King, Wm.
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Hollister, Emma		Jacobson, Fredk.	Kiggins & Kellogg
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Hanson, D.		Jerome, Mr.	Koch & Co.
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Henry, Robert		Jemerson & Beers	Keeler, D. B.
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Hall, Thomas		Jarvis, James	Kinney, George
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Hepburn, J. C., M. D.		Jackson, John C.	Kinsley & Darling
Haynes, A. J.		Jessup, R. M.	Knapp, E. W.
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Hadley, R.		J. A. &	Kennedy
Harrout, J. A.		Jones, J. Q.	Ketcham, E.
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Holmes, Mary M. Miss		J. D. M.	
		J. C. S.	

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	Larcomb, Hicks & Mitchell	Lindeman, Wm.	Marsh, Samuel
L.	Lockwood, F. H.	Lewis & Woodruff	Martin, W. C.
Lenox, James	Leonard & Wendt	Lugar & Co.	Mackay, A.
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Lydig, Philip	Longstreet, Samuel	Lecker, Wm.	M. G.
Lawrence, A. & A.	Loutrell, Wm. M.	Loomis, Mr.	M. H.
Loeschick, Wessendonck & Co.	Leonard, Wm.	Lent, George	Mills, Abner
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Lees, James	Livingston, S. A. Mrs.	Lambert, J. & Co.	Munson, E. H.
Lawson, James	Livingston, Mrs.	Leake, H. P.	Merritt, S.
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Lane, David	Lawrence, R. M.	Luke, L.	Montgomery, James
Livingston, M. Mrs.	Lord, D. D.	Lincher, C.	Macy, Wm. A.
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Libby & Whitney	Low, the Misses	Lawson, M. F.	Miller, Mr.
Livingston, M. & W.	Lamb & Mangam	Le Bouillier, Thomas	Morton, John
Lanier, T. D.	Lamb, Anthony	Lyon, A. M.	Mott, W. & J. C.
Lawrence, Joseph	Livingston, Schuyler	Love, S.	Merry, C. H.
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Lefferts, Mrs.	Lane, Adolphus	Lord, Wm. G.	Maunder, Wm.
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Lynes, S. C.	Leach, P. B.	Leggett, A. A.	Morris, Mrs.
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Lloyd, Robert B.	Lockwood, Mrs.	Love, John	Martin, J. B.
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Lee, W. H.	Leet, Allen N.	La Wall, Jacob	McCurdy, P. H.
Lowry, David	Lockwood, Le Grand	Lockwood, Frederick	Macy, C. A.
Lifenthal, Mr.	Lane, G. W.	Lowerre, George W.	Mitchell & Pott
La Wall, Mr.	Lee, Wm. P.	Lane, William	Mellick, A. D.
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Lorton, Geo.	Leigh, C. C.	Leggett, Gilbert	Massie & Walker
Latton, Lewis	Lawrence, W. E.	Lyon, Wesley	Moore, T. D.
Lee & Case	Lowenthal, Simon	Lounsberry, Nehemiah	Mills & Crommelin
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Litchfield & Co.	Lathrop, Luddington &	Lestrade, J. P., Rev.	Maghee, Thos. H.
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Lowndes, Thos.	Lawrence, S. & T. & Co.		Murray & Davis
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L. B.	Lee & Porcher		Middleton, John
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Livingston, John R.	Langdon, S.		Magie, D.
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			Mainerre, B. F.

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Marsh	Martin, Samuel	Miller, Jacob	Marten, Wm.
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Merrill, M.	Miller, R. B. Miss	McGown, H.	Moore, R. W.
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Myers, James	Miles, Wm. B.	Mackay, W. G.	Miller, J. C.
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Maghee, J. H.	McPherson & Doherty	M. D.	
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Marshall, Henry P.	Matthews, Wm.	Miles, Wm. B.	
McCready, Ann	McDonald, Henry	Marvin, John B.	
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Mead, Ralph, Jr.	Mealio, Lewis	Mackie, John	
Mead, Ralph	Morris, Peter & Co.	Morton, W. Q.	
Mortimer, J. Jr.	McCaddin, Henry, Jr.	McIlvaine, B. R.	
Miller, Jonathan	Morrison & Orr	Mehntry, John	
Mainell, James	Miner & Stevens	McLaughlin, Thos.	
Munn, O. D. Mrs.	Murphy, Thomas S.	Moffatt, David	
Martin, R. W.	Mason, John	Mitchell, Marcus	
Mead, Edwin	Merritt, Phebe, Mrs.	Mood, Peter	
		O.	
		Ogsbury, Francis W.	
		Olyphant's Sons	
		Okill, M. Mrs.	
		Oelrich & Co.	
		Ogden, H. Capt.	
		Orchard, saac, Rev.	

Ogden & Co.	Peck, Charles & Co.	Post, W.	Peck, Gideon
Ostrander, C. V. B.	Perego & Bulkley	Price, E. V.	Place, Benjamin
Owen, James	Peet & Simms	Pierson, S. H.	Parker, J. C.
Osborne, Syme & Co.	Pierson & Co.	Peugnet, Louis	Pettigrew, Robert
Oakford, J. S.	Paulison, J. P.	Perez, Ira, jr.	Prentis, Martin
Oppenheim, J. M. & Co.	Palanca, R.	Porter & Fairchild	Pratt, Edward, Rev.
Oothout, W.	Plume, G. T.	Peck, J. B.	
O.	Perry, Samuel	Phillips, W. W. Rev.	
Ogilvie, Wm.	P. & B.	Parker, Benjamin	
Ogden, Moses H.	P. & W.	Peugnet, H.	
Olliff, Wm.	Petit, John J.	Palmer & Newcomb	
O'Sullivan, J. L.	Pfrie, Wm. M.	Parks, R. W.	
Ogden, Doctor	Phyfe, J. M.	Painter, W. R.	
Owen, J. J. Rev.	Peiers, J. C. M. D.	Park, R. C.	
Ogden, David S.	Palmer, Richardson & Co.	Phyfe, Duncan	
Owens, Wm. W.	Pratt, Webb & Co.	Peet, Munson	
Oliver, A. M.	Penfold, Wm.	Painter, J. G.	
Oakley, Nathaniel	Prosser, Thomas & Son	Peal, John A.	
Ogden, John	Prentice, J. H. & Co.	Plume, William	
Owen, E. H.	Poppenhusen, C.	Powers & Dederick	
Ogden, T. W.	Pike, B. & Sons	Paton & Co.	
Overing, James D. Mrs.	Price, J. D.	Palen, George	
Oakley, Gilbert	Phillips, Thomas F.	Pantin, H.	
Oakley, Mr.	Parkhurst, Mr.	Price, William	
Oakley, J. B.	Perlee, R. N.	Pierson & Co.	
Orvis, F. H.	P. H. A.	Pike, B. jr.	
Otis & Bennett	Palen, William	Porter, R.	
Olwell, James	Parsons, Charles	Pollock, G. & Co.	
Osborn, A.	Prague, David	Peterkin, John	
Orzen, John T.	Pothamus, John	Pierson, Edwin	
Ockerhausen, A. F.	Pomroy, J. B.	Parkhill, S.	
Owen, Thomas	Petrie, Mrs.	Perley, Charles	
Ogden, John	Pearshall, Robert	Patterson, S. P.	
Owen, D.	Platt, J. A.	Patterson, W. C.	
Osborn, John	Pope, Miss	Paar, John	
Ostrom, J. P.	Peck, Gardner M.	Phillips, J. P.	
O Grady, P.	Pistor, P. S.	Perine, Benjamin	
O'Rorke, James, M.D.	Phillips, John	Porter, Captain	
	Peck, H. W.	Prophet, J.	
P.	Pugsley, T.	Peet, H. P.	
	Platt, John R.	Peet, E. P.	
	Phyfe, John	Pell, A.	
Phelps, Anson G.	Pollock, John	Phillips, A.	
Phalen, James	Pollock, James	Purdy, E. A.	
Phelps, John J.	Phelps, W. H.	Phalen, E.	
Phelps, J. N.	Parker, Moses	Peters, John R. jr.	
Phelps, George D. Mrs.	Pickering, Thomas	Patterson, F.	
Phelps, Royal	Papavant, J.	Post & Young	
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	Post, Peter J.	Pirsson, J. P.	
Putnam, George P. Mrs.	Pinner, S.	Pollard, O.	
Peet, Edward	Pierce, C. E.	Parsell, A.	
Pendleton, E. H.	Pope, George	Parker, F.	
Parish, Susan M. Mrs.	Paine, John	Perry, Mrs.	
Prall, M. A. Miss	Peckham, A. G.	Pruden	
Pohleimus, Abraham	Prime, E.	Putnam, Betsey, Mrs.	
Petrie, J. A. & Co.	Pell, W.	Parrish, J.	
Pickersgill, W. C.	Putnam, T.	Paichmann, F. W.	
Phillips, James W.	Parker, J. C. Mrs.	Potter, Joseph	
Post, George D.	Platt, Wm. H.	Parshal	
Post, W. B.	Pettigrew, John	Price, Thomson	
Penfold, John	Paine, W. H.	Page, P. P.	
Partridge, Charles	Paret, John	Patrick, Richard	
Pearce, G. & Co.	Post, Ralph	Patterson, E. C.	
Paton & Stewart	Pell, James K.	Poillon, Richard	
Pell, A.	Potter, O. R.	Parsons, C. S.	
Pendleton, Judge	Packwood, Mrs.	Platt, Henry M.	
Palmer & Newcomb	Pinckney, J. C.	Powers, Thomas	
Place, R. S.	Perry, Samuel	Pecare, J. M.	
Pond, James O. M. D.	Phillips, J. D.	Pearsall, John	
Peterson & Humphries	Pomroy, D.	Parker, Joseph N.	
Patterson, R. B.	Peutz, A. P.	Potter, Howard	
Portenback	Pitt, W.	Pierson, Ira C.	
Pontagu, Mr.	Pinchbeck, W. F.	Peterson, W. T.	
Pardesus, Mrs.	Phillips, J.	Place, J. K.	
Phifee, C. F.	Pier, S.	Place, Charles	
Pyncheon, L.	Platt, George	Prall, J. P.	
Penfold, Mrs.	Parkin, J. S. W. M. D.	Patterson, H.	
Pierson, C. E. M. D.	Park, Joseph	Playfoot, David R.	
Perry, Theodore	Powers, L.	Pearsall, John	
P. & H.	Pray, II.	Payne, John H.	
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Patterson, Adams & Co.	Parker, J. A.	Post, William	
Pettibone, H. A. & Co.		Pearson, C. B.	

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Randle & Quee	Reed, John M.	Schieffelin, H. M. & Fowle	Schuler, J. W.
Rankin, Daniel	Robinson, D. C.	Schieffelin, J. L. & S. A.	Sage, Simeon
Rodman & Co.	Roosevelt, S.	Schieffelin, S. S. Miss	Suydam, S. A.
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Randolph, F. F.	Romer, J.	Swords, C. R.	Sill, H.
Riley, Mr.	Ritter, John P.	Swords, M. H.	Swift, E. C.
Rich, J.	Ritter, W.	Sargent, M. L. Noyes	Stuart, J.
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Rutan, J. J.	Remsen, John	Schermerhorn, E. H.	Smith, C. M. D.
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Ruckman, Mr.	Rosenthal & Co.	Schermerhorn, W. C.	Stuart, James
Rollin	Robbins, J. D.	Schermerhorn, John W.	Saxton, E.
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Robertson, G. O.	Richards & McHarg	Saltus & Co.	Smith, Miss
Redmond, William	Read, G. W. & J.	Stuyvesant, P. G. Mrs.	S.
Ripley & Judson	Reese & Hoyt	Schiffelin, P., Hains & Co.	Shoulder, Newton & Co.
Rischmuller & Loescher	Rees, Jens	Suydam, Reed & Co.	Smythe, H. A.
Richardson, E. & Co.	Rose, J.	Stevens, John C.	Shelton, Charles T.
Root, R. C & Anthony	Raymond, Asahel	Suarez, L. S.	Schmidt, J. W. & Co.
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Renwick, M. A. Mrs.	Rodgers, R. P.	Suydani, James	Shuchardt, Frolic & Co.
Recknagel & Schwab	Rafferty & Leask	Skiddify, F.	Schell, Augustus
Raymond & Fullerton	Roberts, L. T.	Sherman, B. B.	Schieltan, A. & E.
Rockwell, Tower & Vail	Reynolds & Son	Spencer, Lorillard	Schumacker, E. D.
Rowland, D.	Rumney, Mrs.	Staples S. P.	Sackett, Belcher & Co.
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Raynolds, C. T.	Rothchil, I. S. J.	Slade, John	Stalker & Co.
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Richards & Fleury	Randal, M.	Seymour, M. L.	Strymner, James
Riker, D. J.	Raby, R. W.	Smith & Peters	St. John, Milton
Rosenblatt, S. S.	Runsey, J. W.	Spaulding, Thos. & Vail	Schwendler, Frederick
Riker, J. L.	Rees, H.	Smith & Payne	Syz, Irminger & Co.
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Riley, Asher	Rendell, Ann	Sifken & Ironside	S. & L.
Rodgers, Joseph	Reeve, James	Sampson, Joseph	Sanger, C. P.
Robinson, D. Mrs.	Robins, J.	Schulhardt & Gebhard	Stebbins, D. W.
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Reynolds, S. W.	Rouse, Alexander	Stewart, John, jr.	Sherwood, S.
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Rider, Wm.	Roshore, John	Spies, Christ & Co.	Schermerhorn, A. Mrs.
Raybold, Daniel	Rowe, William, jr.	Sage, R. F.	Starr, Nathan
Reed, William	Rodh, David	Schulthen, J. W. & Hurd	Simpson & Kemp
Ranney, Doctor	Reed, Julia, Mrs.	Smith, Samuel	Stamford Manufacturing Co.
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Richters, John	Rogers, J.	Schniewind & Co.	Stieffeld, J. B.
Robinson, J. P.	Reeves, J.	Smith, U. J.	Scoville Manufacturing Co.
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Reuter, Frederick	Roberts, John S.	Stout, A. G.	Smith, T. & Co.
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Richardson, Philo	Rogers, Mrs.	Sabine, G. A., M. D.	Smith, E. A.
Rome, C.	Raynor, Hiram	Stevens, B. K.	Schuster, P. F.
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Richardson, S.	Richards, J.	Smull & Healey	Sawyer & Hobby
Reed, A.	Rich, Thomas B.	Stillman, Allen & Co.	Steward, Ira R. Rev.
Renwick, W. R.	Raynor, Samuel	Seymour, W. N.	Schulting, II. & Co.
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Russell, N. E.	Rose, Henry	Sherman, Brothers	Starr, Fellows & Co.
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Russell, S. P.	Raymond, W. M.	Strong, A. G.	Smith, James, Mrs.
Ransom, W. A. Mrs.	Roe, Alfred, Mrs.	Sutfern, Miss	Summers, William
Rodgers, A. R.		S. S. C.	Sammis, D. P.
Ransom, J. H. & Co.		Sheeke, Van Valkenbergh & Co.	Schwab, M.
Rawdon, F.		S. A. F.	Silverman, J.
Rutherford, Lewis M. R. L.		S. F.	Silver, James
Redman, Charles H.	Spencer, Wm. A., Captain, U. S. N.	Smith, Wm. Alexander	Smith, Elias L.
Read, M. P.	Spencer, C. L.	Smith, N. J.	
Rearding, R. A.	Sheafe, J. F.		
Russell, J. G.	Sturges, Jonathan		
	Schiesslein, R. II.		

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Smith, C. E.	Starr, D. L.	Shaw, James M.	Schutt, Godfrey
Smith, S.	Statts, Z.	Smith & Conant	Sarles, J. H.
Sneeder, J.	Sanderson, M.	Summers & Calkin	Squire, Peter
Stone, George E.	Seligman, T.	Savage, James	Shaver, P. C.
Strong, Mrs.	Smith, E. W.	Simonson, C. M.	Smith, J. E. L.
Smith, Wm. H.	Stone, G. C.	Simpson, William	Sammis, Nelson
Smilie, W. C.	Shedden, J. W.	Sibell, W. E.	Sullivan, Charles
Shaw, Thomas	Sloan, Daniel	Stearns, J. G.	Stevens, David
Sears, H. B.	Scudder, Egbert	Smith, O. E.	Smith, A.
Salmon, H. H.	Stead, E. B.	Sprague, S.	Stanniford, D. T.
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Smith, D. D.	Searld, Alexander	Seaman, C.	Smithson, Charles
Spring, G. Jr.	S. L. & Co.	Straten, Joseph	Smith, Harvey
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Sturges, W. C.	Storms, W. J.	Staley, James	Storms, Andrew
Sexton, A. W.	Sage, W. B.	Stockdale, M. Mrs.	S.
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Savage, Joseph W.	Stevens, A.	S., Lewis	Tiffany & Co.
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Scherwin, M.	Stokes, Henry	Seely, Mr.	Tripler, John H.
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Schaffer, F. & M.	Sykes, L. A.	Smith, Mr.	Trow, John F.
Shotwell, A. F.	Scudder, Linus	Stone, Mr.	Townsend, Samuel P.
Schmidt, H. J.	Spencer, Mark	Seguine, C.	Berbil, Henry
Schwartz, A.	Smith, E. Mrs.	Spicer, R. Mrs.	Tuckerman, J. & L.
Spence, James	Seinle, F. R.	Smith, E. W.	Townsend, Clinch & Dike
Seybel, F.	Stephens, James H.	Simonsfeld, M.	Townsend, R. H. L.
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Stouvenal, J. B.	Spencer	Storm, S.	Titus, Sarah J. Mrs.
Stansbury, D. W.	Sutton, George	Seymour, J. N.	Titus, Samuel P.
Sanderson, E. F.	Scudder, William	Scudler, Mrs.	Turner, E. T.
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Smith, J. A.	Sackett, G. D. Mrs.	Silcock, J. J.	Torrey, John
Skiddy, William	Stevens & Lathrop	Simons, L.	Taylor, Charles
Suydam, H. Jr.	Sarven, David	Shuster, J. C.	Tilton, S. M.
Smith, William H.	Scudder, A. H.	Scott & Clark	Tillotson, Mrs.
Scott, W. B.	Sondheim & Co.	Sanford, H. J.	T.
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Strong, W. K.	Schenck, S.	Scribner, Abraham S.	Tremper, Hartmen
Schieffelin, R. L.	Stuyter, W. R. & Co.	Smith, John T. S.	Thorpe, Richard A.
Satterlee, G. C.	Smith, William & Co.	Sturges, James H.	Turner, James
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Spier, Francis	Starling & Cushing	Smilie, George, M.D.	Trafford, Abraham
Schools, F. P.	Skeel & VanVolkenburgh	Schenck, J. W.	Taylor, John
Stevens, Mrs.	Schott & Sons	Smith, C. W.	Turner, John
Snedecor, John D.	Sears, Hector	Sherman, G. W.	Berbil, Jeremiah
Stalker, Thomas	Skinner, T.	Squire, S. B.	Trenchard, Samuel
Smith, Thomas U.	Smith, Richard	Smith, Bartholomew	Tilley, W. R.
Sutton, Cornelius K.	Starin, Mr.	Staples, J.	Tiffany, S. S.
Sims, J. Marion, M. D.	Smith, W. D.	Selpho, Wm.	Tinson, R.
Storm, J. A.	Strang, Murray & Brew-	Strong, T. W.	Thompson, J.
Smith, Thomas C.	ster	Shneter, J., M.D.	Taylor, John & Sons
Stansbury, D.	Summer, P.	Smith, Charles E.	Taylor, A.
Swain, Mr.	Stewart, Claussen & Co.	Steele, Wm.	Jarrant, John A.
Stillman, J. B.	Sherman, Byron	Sowell, E. H.	Truesell, E. D.
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Stuyvesant, G.	Sears, John R.	Sympathy	Tenney, Mr.
Sanderson, Elizabeth	Sterling & Walton	Snelling, Mr.	Tredwell, E.
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Smith, Milton G.	Stone & Rockwell	Sunxay, Joseph S.	Townsend, Charles A.
Smith, James E.	Sather, F.	Sharp, Wm.	Thompson, Jonathan
Staniford, D. T.	Simpson, J. B. & J.	Smith, Thomas E.	Tompkins & Co.
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Smith, Asa D. Rev.	Scott, Thomas	See, Henry P.	

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Thwing, E. W.	Toal, Charles	Verplanck, C. D. Miss	Wetmore, J. C.
Trenor, John, M.D.	Taylor, J. C.	Van Wagener, W. F.	Waldis, Francis
Thompson, David	Thomas	Vanderhoof, J. S.	Wells, R.
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Townsend, Boynton & Co.	Talbot	Vanderhoof, Mrs.	Woodward, A. A.
Torrey, Joseph	Tracy, C. C.	Valentine, G.	Wills, M.
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Thompson & White	Townsend, R. J.	Valenvine, D. T.	Wynkoop, R.
Tuttle & Bailey	Treadwell & Acker	Van Vleck, J. T.	Waterberry & Sammis
T. R.	Thompson, Major	Vredenburgh, Peter	Ward, Langdon S.
Tapscott, W. & J. T. & Co.	Thomas & James	Van Brunt, T.	Watts, Anna, Mrs.
Tappan & Bird	Taylor, Wm. L. Mrs.	Veitch, Wm.	Waterberry, L. Mrs.
Torrance & Tuthell	Taylor, J. Mrs.	Van Nest, John	Weston, J. H. Rev.
Tylee, John	Tait, J. E.	Van Valen, J. D.	Weeks, E. A.
Tully, M. C., M.D.	Thorn, W.	Van Dyck, P.	Waterman, Wm.
Thomas, Washington	Tiebott, Wm.	Van Houten, John	Whittelsey, Henry
Trafford, Abraham	Thorp, Henry S.	Van Wagener, Wm. T.	West, E. M.D.
Thomson, Mason	Taylor	Van Boskirk, W. W.	Weeks, J. C.
Thompson, John	Titus, Samuel	Van Orden, L.	Welch, Robert
Tucker, T. W.	Titus, Samuel, Mrs.	Van Kleek & Co.	Walker, Wm.
Turner, S. H.	Tweed, Richard, sen.	Vassar & Co.	Winter, E. T., M.D.
Thomson, Wm. A.	Trowbridge, G. A.	Vanbenschoten	Watts, J. H., M.D.
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Taggart, J. W. Rev.	Thorp, Richard A.	Vernon, L. & T.	Wilson, Jotham
Taylor, Robert	Thorp, George W.	Von Ghan, H.	Woolsey, E. J.
Thomas, Elias		Van Horn, Abraham	Winston, F. S.
Thompson, D. B.		Van Coit, G.	Wilkes, Mrs.
Thompson, John		Van Cleek	Wilkes, George, M.D.
Tobias, Mrs.		Vansantbury, S.	Waters, Horace
Templeton, Mrs.	Underhill, William	Van Dyke, Cornelia	Waters, Horace (clerks)
Trimble, Daniel, Mrs.	Underhill, Doctor	Van Nostrand, S.	Williams & Stevens
Turell, Wm.	Uhl, Anna	Van Nostrand, J.	Woodford & Pratt
Townsend, E.	Ulrich, Isaac	Vliet, S.	Wickstead, Mrs.
Tiffany	Ubsdell & Peirson	Van Winkle, E. II.	Whitlock, N. P.
Thompson, G. W.	Underhill, Joshua S.	Vandervoort, Doctor	Webb, John, Capt.
Thomson, J. M.D.	Unknown	Voorhies, J. C.	Ward, Sylvanus
Trowbridge, Henry	Ustick, Richard	Vondersmith, E.W., M.D.	Wood, D.
Thorp, A.			Wallis, J. L.
Tallman, J. H.			Weitsten, John
Timpson, Mrs.			West, Wm.
T.			West & Cauldwell
Trask, Charles H.			Wiggins, James
Townsend, Wm. H.			Wilson, A. D., M.D.
Turner, Charles			White, S.
Thompson, A. R.			Wanzer, Minor & Co.
Tracy, C.			Widdifield & Cohu
Tracy, J.			Wellston, Hicks, Hay & Whiting
Tracy, George Manning			Wetmore, W. C.
Tatham, B.			Warburg, E.
Truslow, Wm.			Winterhoff, Piper & Karck
Tallmadge, H. F.			Willets, Stephen
Thompson, W. B.			Whiting, W. E.
Tappan, John S.			Warren, Henry & A. J. Brown
Tillinghast, S.			Wallace, Wicks & Co.
Thompson, A.			Wetter, A.
Teakle, E. W.			W. B. & Co.
Taylor			Walker, T. E.
Thurston, N.			Wright, John B.
Townsend, D. V.			Whitney, J. S.
Thompson, E.			Wright, Neziah
Terhune, Thomas			Wallace, James
Therrot, A. B.			Wyckoff & Hazen
Tier, D. M.			Wood & Cauldwell
Townsend, A. J.			Williamson, Mann & Co.
Taylor, Ann, Mrs.			Woodruff
Ten Brook, John			Wilmerding, Hoguet & Winans
Taylor, T. B.			W. D. S.
Townsend, James H.			Williams, C. V.
Tallman, Abm. S.			Waller, Robert
Taylor, W. R.			Whittemore, T.
Trainor, John			Ward, T., M.D.
Thompson, M. E.			Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co.
Treadwell, J. R.			Weller, John
Thorn, J. & Co.			Woodhead, J.
Todd, G. W.			Wiggins, W. H.
Tucker, J. C. & Co.			Windie, W. B.
Ternan, B. J.			Wheeler, H. A. & Co.
Taylor, James			Williams, C. P. & E.
Taylor, B. S.			
Towler & Odell			

Wood, S. S.	Willing, Miss	Walmesley, Edward	Worrell, Noah
Wilson, Hawkhurst, El.	Wade, E.	Wood, James L.	Wyckoff, James B. M.D.
Jison & Co.	Winham, A. jr.	Wood, Mrs.	Waddell, Samuel
Wetmore, L.	Wales, S. II. Mrs.	W. R. W.	Warren, Thomas
W. P. T.	Wakeman, J. P.	Wickerham, J. B.	Watkins, Lewis
Whoople, W. H.	Williams, Charles	Worrel & Co.	Westerfield, Wm.
Wallach, Willy	Washburn, Horace	Wray, Christopher	Winterbottom, James
Wheeler, F. G.	Winthrop, B. R.	Westervelt, A. J.	Wardell, O. T.
W. W. & S.	White, T. T. Mrs.	Weeks, II. A.	Wier, James
Walter, J. N.	Whyte, John	Wissing, J.	Wheaton, Wm.
Woods, D.	Whitehead, J.	Wright, D. D.	Wicker, Henry
Watkins, John L.	Wendel, John D.	Wheeler, J. II.	Wissing, James
Wagner, G.	Wallace, Wm.	Waterberry, Joseph	Waldron, Cornelius
Woods, John	Warner, Wm. F.	Willett, J. C.	Whaley, James
Williams, Erastus	Wm. W.	Westervelt	Winslow, George
Withington, Lewis	Wentworth, J. W.	Webb, W. D.	Wood, Henry
Weeks, G.	Weeden, T. B.	White, J.	Walker, Wm. A.
Walker, D. M. Mrs.	Woodward, W. A.	Wightman	West, Henry P.
Ward, Adam	Warner, Peter R.	Weeks, E. C.	Whitely, G.
White, Edward	Wycoff, Mrs.	Weekeman, Abraham	Wilkin, John
Webb, Anna, Mrs.	Wells, H. M.	Webber, Margaret, Mrs.	Wood, James
Wallace, J. P.	Walker, S. G.	White, S. Mrs.	Washburn, S. D. M.D.
Williams, P. H. & W.	Williams, Isaac	Wetteroth, J. W.	
Warren, James	Woodward, Samuel	Weeks, W. H.	Y.
Winslow, James	Wilson, M. M.	Woodruff, H.	
Williams, J. T.	Wheeler, Z.	Wood, Benjamin	Young, Henry
Wallace, John	Wisner, D. B.	Williams, S. T.	Yates, A. E. Mrs.
Winslow, Wm.	Winant, W. W.	Wilson, Daniel	Young, T. S. & Co.
Woodruff, M. P.	Winant, Samuel	Ward, James	Yelverton & Fellows
Weistrood, John G.	Woodhouse, Captain	Wight, R.	Yznaga & Eterlain
Wood, J. N.	Wilson, William, M.D.	Woodring, J.	Youngs, Thos. F.
Williams, Isaac P.	Westervelt, Benjamin J.	Walton, J. B.	Youle, G. W.
Wood, A. B.	Wilson, John	Wise, M.	Youngs, G.
Winslow, L. C.	Wiley & Co.	Wilson	Youngs, W.
Wandell, B. C.	Wyman, J. G.	Westcott, Isaac	Young, C. L. & Co.
Webster, Professor	Woodward, O. P.	Wickstead, J. J.	Young, E. M.
Wines, J. C.	Warner, A. K. & Co.	Welchman, E.	Yvelin, H. & Son
Wright, Wm. W.	Wilson, L. O.	Williams, F. W.	Yearance, Richard
Watkins, Mr.	Woodward, Wm.	Waters, Martin	Young, D. L.
Westervelt, Edward	Winchester, L. D.	Whitlock, B. M.	Young, C. S.
Weston, George S.	Wygant, E.	Wiechel, Frederick	York, Mr.
Warner, George	Wells, Wait	Wilber, Mr.	Young Friends
Williamson, C. T.	Woods, J. II.	White, John	Young, M.
Williams, Thomas D.	Walton & Southart	White, Wm. C.	
Wells, O. P., M.D.	Wheeler & Burns	Waite, Eliza, Mrs.	Z.
Westbrook, Samuel	Wan & Earron	Westervelt, Jacob A.	Zerega, A.
Wixon, Samuel	Welsh, Mr.	Weeks, H.	Zebley, J. F.
Whittemore, H. S.	Wooley, N.	Wetmore, Mrs.	Zinck, Theodore
Woodward, R. T.	Waldron & Islin	Wilkie	Zabriskie, A. C.
Wycoff, H. S. Mrs.	Wood & Mabit	Wheeler, E.	Zabriskie, C., Jr.
amson, D avid A.	White, C. S.	Walton, Isaac	Zimmerman, Miss
W ^a lace, Mrs.	Wheeler, L. F.	W. & P.	Z. & V. R.
Walker, John J.	Westfall, J. & B.	Waterbury & Sammis	Zimmerman
Wilson, Harris	Warren, H. M.	Weed, J. W., M.D.	
Watt, Wm	White, P. A.	Ward, Warren	
White, L. J.	West, Daniel	Wheelock, Calvin	
Wood, J.	Williams, Richard S.	Watkins, John L.	
Williamson, D. D.	Williams & Hinman	Wilbur, Charles	
Wallerstein, David		West, Wm. G.	

APPENDIX.

A Summary Statement of the Objects and Principles of the Association, for the Information of Members and Visitors.

The design of this Association is the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the indigent; and, so far as is compatible with this design, the relief of their necessities.

Every person who becomes an annual subscriber or a Visitor, is a member of this Association.

The following is an abstract of the fundamental rules by which it is governed:

1. To regard each applicant for relief as entitled to charity, until a careful examination proves the contrary.
2. To give relief only after a personal investigation of each case, by visitation and inquiry.
3. To relieve no one excepting through the Visitor of the section in which he lives.
4. To give necessary articles, and only what is immediately necessary.
5. To give what is least susceptible of abuse.
6. To give only in small quantities in proportion to immediate need; and of coarser quality than might be procured by labor, except in cases of sickness.
7. To give assistance at the right moment; not to prolong it beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it; but to extend, restrict, and modify relief, according to that necessity.
8. To require of each beneficiary abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a drink; of such as have young children of proper age, that they be kept at school, except unavoidable circumstances prevent; and to apprentice those of suitable years to some trade, or send them to service. The design being to make the poor a party to their own improvement and elevation, the wilful violation or disregard of these rules, shall debar them from further relief.
9. To give no relief to recent emigrants having claims on the Commissioners of Emigration, except in urgent cases for two or three days, or until that department can be informed of such cases, when the responsibility of this Association towards them shall cease.
10. To give no aid to persons who, from infirmity, imbecility, old age, or any other cause, are likely to continue unable to earn their own support, and consequently to be permanently dependent, except in extreme cases for two or three days, or until they can be referred to the Governors of the Alms-house.
11. To discontinue relieving all who manifest a purpose to depend on alms, rather than on their own exertions for support, and whose further mainte-

nance would be incompatible with their good and the objects of the Institution.

12. To give to those having claims on other charities, a card directing them thereto, which indicates thereon, why such relief was refused by the Association; also a card, a duplicate thereof, which the member should require the applicant to produce, when he affirms that the Association has denied him relief.

As it would be impracticable to give a detailed exposition of the foregoing rules in this Directory, members and others are referred for this purpose, to the Visitor's Manual, and other published documents and Reports.

Most of the rules will, doubtless, commend themselves at once to approval. As it respects others, the propriety of which may appear less obvious, the following brief explanations are offered.

In the 9th Rule, recent emigrants are not considered proper subjects of relief, because the Commissioners of Emigration are obligated by law to care for such persons, if needy, for five years after their arrival, and are provided with means for this purpose. Consequently, every dollar expended on such cases by the Association, would be an improper appropriation of so much of its funds, intrusted to it for other objects.

In the 10th Rule, the permanently dependent are not regarded as proper subjects, because if these should continue to be relieved, the entire funds of the Association would soon be exhausted in the support of a permanent list; and its primary objects—the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the poor—be defeated. Such persons should become an in-door public charge, which is far preferable to reliance on incidental relief.

The 11th Rule refers to those who have become so pauperized in spirit by long-continued vagrancy or gratuitous relief, or so debased by other causes, that there is no hope of inciting them to self-support, and to aid whom, would encourage vice and indolence, and foster a great social evil.

The 12th Rule especially interests members, inasmuch as its observance will always inform them, if an applicant is denied relief, the reason of such denial. The complaints of unrelieved applicants who have been sent to the Association, should therefore not be listened to, until they have produced a card from the Visitor; for a card assigning the reason of refusal *is always given to the unrelieved applicant*, which, if produced, will show why he was not relieved; and if unproduced, a proof that he has been attended to. In either case, the member will thus be made acquainted with the action of the Visitor, and the reason for it.

Two or three important results involved in the observance of the foregoing Rules, deserve notice. *First*, by refusing aid to the persons described, none are necessarily left to suffer. Even those who obstinately persist in their vicious courses, and cannot be relieved by this charity without injury to them and to the community, still have a resource in the legal relief to which they are referred, so that all are cared for. *Second*, the Association does not supersede existing charities, but so far as is practicable, makes them available to those for whom they are designed. *Third*, that it is governed by such humane and economical considerations, as have most important moral and social bearings on the individuals concerned, and the public.

 Visitors, in complying with the foregoing Rules, should carefully direct their attention to such particulars, bearing on the different classes indicated therein, as will qualify them for an intelligent and judicious discharge of their highly important and responsible duties.

 The attention of members is also called to the said Rules, and their co-operation with the Visitors most earnestly solicited; for without it, the great and difficult work in which the Association is engaged, cannot be effectually accomplished.

Applications are not unfrequently made at unseasonable times, and hours, by professedly homeless, needy persons, for immediate relief, or for the means of procuring lodging for the night; and those applied to are often at a loss how to dispose of such cases. Generally such persons are impostors, and artfully urge their appeal under circumstances which preclude investigation, and are most likely to induce relief. If unknown, they should not be aided, but sent to one of the nearest Station Houses, which are always open for their reception. The following is a list of the Station Houses in the different parts of the city.

First.—Franklin Market.
Second.—49 Beekman-street.
Third.—38 Barclay.
Fourth.—9 Oak.
Fifth.—49 Leonard.
Sixth.—Halls of Justice, Centre-street.
Seventh.—Foot of Gouverneur.
Eighth.—Prince, corner of Wooster.
Ninth.—Jefferson Market.
Tenth.—Essex Market.
Eleventh.—Union Market.
Twelfth.—Harlem.
Thirteenth.—Attorney, corner of Delancey.
Fourteenth.—Centre Market.
Fifteenth.—220 Mercer.
Sixteenth.—West 20th st., between 7th and 8th Avenues.
Seventeenth.—48 Sixth-street.
Eighteenth.—319 Second Avenue.
Nineteenth.—59th st., near 3d Avenue.
Twentieth.—West 35th st., between 8th and 9th Avenues.
Twenty-first.—West 29th st., between 4th and 5th Avenues.
Twenty-second.—8th Avenue, near West 48th-street.

*To the District Secretaries and Visitors of the New York
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.*

NEW YORK, October, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the instructions of the Board of Managers, I herewith transmit for your use, a copy of “An Act to provide for the care and instruction of idle and truant children,” passed April 12th, 1853, which is as follows:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. If any child, between the ages of five and fourteen years, having sufficient bodily health and mental capacity to attend the public schools, shall be found wandering in the streets or lanes of any city or incorporated village, idle and truant, without any lawful occupation, any justice of the peace, police magistrate, or justice of the district courts, in the City of New York, on complaint thereof by any citizen on oath, shall cause such child to be brought before him for examination, and shall also cause the parent, guardian, or master of such child, if he or she have any, to be notified to attend such examination. And if, on such examination, the complaint shall be satisfactorily established, such justice shall require the parent, guardian, or master to enter into an engagement in writing, to the corporate authorities of the city or village, that he will restrain such child from so wandering about, will keep him or her on his own premises, or in some lawful occupation, and will cause such child to be sent to some school at least four months in each year, until he or she becomes fourteen years old. And such justice may, in his discretion, require security for the faithful performance of such engagement. If such child has no parent, guardian, or master, or none can be found, or if such parent, guardian, or master refuse or neglect, within a reasonable time, to enter into such engagement, and to give such security, if required, such justice shall, by warrant under his hand, commit such child to such place as shall be provided for his or her reception, as hereinafter directed.

2. If such engagement be habitually or intentionally violated, an action may be brought thereon, by the overseers of the poor, or either of them, of such city or village, in the name of the corporate authorities thereof, and on proof of such habitual or intentional violation, the plaintiff shall recover therein a penalty of not more than fifty dollars with costs. And thereupon, the magistrate or court, before whom such recovery shall be had, shall by warrant commit such child to the place so provided for his or her reception, as aforesaid.

3. The corporate authorities of every city and incorporated village, shall provide some suitable place for the reception of every child that may be so committed, and for the employment of such child in some useful occupation, and his or her instruction in the elementary branches of an English education, and for his or her proper support and clothing. Every child so received shall be kept in such place until discharged by the overseers of the

poor, or the commissioners' of the almshouse of such city or village, and may be bound out as an apprentice by them, or either of them, with the consent of any justice of the peace, or any of the aldermen of the city, or any trustee of the incorporated village where he may be, in the same manner, for the same periods, and subject to the same provisions, in all respects, as are contained in the first article and fourth title of the eighth chapter and second part of the Revised Statutes, with respect to children whose parents have become chargeable on any city or town.

4. The expenses of providing and maintaining such place for the reception, clothing, support, and instruction of such children, shall be defrayed in the same manner as charges for the support of paupers, chargeable upon such city or village; and the corporate authorities of every city and village shall certify to the board of supervisors of the county, at their annual meetings, the amount necessary for said purposes, which amount the said supervisors shall cause to be levied and collected as part of the taxes for the support of the poor, chargeable to such city or village.

5. It shall be the duty of all police officers and constables, who shall find any child in the condition described in the first section of this act, to make complaint to a justice of the peace, as provided in the said section.

6. The fees of justices for services performed under this act shall be the same as allowed by law in cases of vagrancy, and shall be paid by the city or village in which they were rendered.

7. This act shall take effect immediately.

You scarcely need be reminded, that the education and religious instruction of the children of the poor, and their subsequent apprenticeship to some occupation or trade, so as to qualify them in after life to become useful and industrious citizens, were among the earliest objects to which the attention of the Association was directed. And it will be fresh in your recollection, that the Board of Managers, last winter, solicited your special efforts to induce the attendance at school of the children of suitable age, whose parents applied to this Institution for aid. Now, the foregoing law not only strengthens our hands in this good work, but encourages us to renewed exertions by the assurance that, in the judgment of the Legislature, we have not overrated the importance of the subject.

The act in question is believed to be wise in its provisions, and beneficent in its objects. The necessity of providing by law for the organization and support of public schools, is universally conceded, since experience has shown that it is not safe to leave an interest so vital to the welfare of society, to the sense of duty, or public spirit of individuals.

Public Schools having been thus provided, it follows that attendance upon them, in certain cases, should be made obligatory. For it is clear that schools can be of little benefit to those who cannot, or will not attend them. If the parent is intemperate, incompetent, or indifferent to the education of his children, the law should take his place, and see that they are properly trained. If he is avaricious, and desires to make gain out of the tender bones and sinews of his offspring, to the entire neglect of their mental and moral culture; or, if he is reckless and unprincipled, and, as is common in this city, sends out his children to beg or steal, that he may lazily subsist on the means thus obtained; it is right and expedient that the State should protect itself against such evils, while it enforces the just claims, and promotes the best interests of the unprotected.

Why is it that the neglected children of our city have so long furnished the class which endangers life and property among us, and tenants our prisons and penitentiaries? It is because mere moral influence, opposed by parental authority, has been incompetent to effect their recovery; and because previous legislation had shrunk from its high duty in respect to them. The law, which is so omnipotent concerning adults, whose stringent provisions reach

our modes of living,—which regulates the steamer, the rail-car, the stage-coach,—the markets which supply our food,—polices our streets, and ordains in what kind of houses we shall not live; which, with almost unlimited power, binds and unbinds the marriage tie, interferes between man and man, husband and wife, brother and sister,—has, until now, failed to extend its protecting care over unprotected and neglected children.

But this anomaly in legislation no longer exists. Our State has the merit of being foremost in this great work of reform, and of thus establishing for itself a lasting memorial of its wisdom and beneficence. By assuming the place of a parent to its helpless children, and undertaking their training, it raises them from the degradation of their previous condition to one of equality with the other pupils of our public schools, while it saves such pupils from the dread of debasement by intercourse with them.

The Legislature, be it observed, has now done all that it can consistently do. It has framed the machinery, and put it into our hands. But that machinery will be useless lumber, or fail to effect its purpose, except it be put into operation. Any citizen can do this, by causing the arrest of these unfortunate or vicious children, and placing them under the control "of any justice of the peace, police magistrate, or justices of the district courts," who are bound to take cognizance thereof, and care for all such cases. While this, however, is the duty of every citizen, it is in a peculiar sense obligatory on this Association, because of its relations to the poor and their offspring, and its superior facilities for acting with proper intelligence and efficiency through its numerous Visitors, in respect to all requiring their interference; also, by co-operating with the public officers, whose imperative duty it is to attend to all such children as are described in the foregoing Act.

The Board would therefore respectfully urge on Visitors a faithful enforcement, in all proper cases, of the foregoing law; also, the carrying out of the March Circular, in respect to the children of such families as apply to the Association for relief. For by the joint operation of these measures, there is ground to expect that much of the juvenile vagrancy and mendicity of the city will be corrected, and invaluable benefits thereby accrue to the community, and to an interesting yet dangerous, and hitherto almost hopeless, class of our population.

By order of the Board.

Respectfully yours,

R. M. HARTLEY,
Secretary.

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